CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,928—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	8294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	C. H. S. Toque	8th "
*ORIENTAL	8291	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5611	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	8294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	8284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	8294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Cospellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, UEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasovich	4,469	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,500	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 960. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,230 Tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Mayani Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,150 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 3rd August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

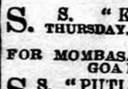
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....„ 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

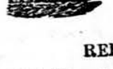
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
HARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,025	Oswald	5th August.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

21, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES ON 25TH JULY 1903.

WITH reference to the notice, dated 14th July, 1903, the SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS for POONA RACES advertised to run on 25th July, 1903, will run on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1903 instead.

The Tickets issued for specials on 25th July, 1903, will be available for the specials running on 29th July, 1903.

W. LAIDLAW,
for Ag. General-Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 27th July, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAHIMBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN MOORJI and BAI HOORBAI, widow of GOOLAM HOOSEIN MOORJI, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client, Mr. ALADINBHOY SOMJI, of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the same by way of inheritance, sale, trust, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims, if any, known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived ;—

*All that piece of land admeasuring 178 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 768,1212, Collector's New No. 6498, Old Survey Nos. 1355, 1356, and New Survey No. 3141, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2962, and Street Nos. 28, 30, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Tantanpura Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the aforesaid Tantanpura Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, and property of Calai bin Nassar, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and property of Vishram Canjee Mistry, and on or towards the South by the Chinch Bunder Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1903.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has with the approval of the Standing Committee and under the provisions of Section 213 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1888, farmed for one year from the 1st August, 1903, to Messrs. Adamji Mahamadali & Co. the RIGHT to COLLECT the TOLL on VEHICLES entering the City from Salsette leviable under Section 190 of the same Act.

The attention of the public is hereby drawn to the provisions of Sections 190 (1) (2), 191, 192, 199, 213 (1) (2), 214 (1) (2) (3) (4) of the above Act.

W. L HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

if not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains
26,436 RING SPINDLES.
2,992 MULE SPINDLES.
AND
200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors,
30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
or to the AUCTIONEERS.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India. Trial solicited.

Address :—

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
43, Jhowtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,

Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,

An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT of the R. W. I. G. C. will be held at NASIK on SEPTEMBER 14th–21st, both days inclusive.

Any information required will be given by A. G. EDIE, Esq, Nasik, who is the Tournament Secretary.

A. MANWARING,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "MYRABOLLAM POWDER" will be TESTED for TONNAGE on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, in Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' GODOWN, Ryan Market, M Gully, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th July, 1903.

MESSRS. THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE AUCTION SALE of the property of the above Company, will take place TO-DAY, at 4 P.M., at the MILL PREMISES. Full particulars may be obtained at the Mills and from Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Attorney to the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 23th July, 1903.

ESTATE OF MRS. CHARLOTTE YOUNG deceased, lately the Wife of MR. JOSEPH VALENTINE YOUNG, Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri,

ALL persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to the Reverend HENRY WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, FREDERICK ABLITT, and Mrs. HELEN ABLITT, the Executors and Executrix of the abovenamed Deceased, at our Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the Assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1903.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executors and Executrix above named.

DR. MAGINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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BOMBAY.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
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BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.

CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL.

Under instructions from the duly constituted Attorney of the Liquidator of the Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co., Ld., in liquidation, and with and by the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Delisle Road, at Parel, the valuable properties mentioned below :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land containing by admeasurement 40,512 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 82, 665, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 733 and 740, 650, 676, 731, 679, 687 and 713, Collector's new Nos. 11982, 12341, and new Survey No. 2711, 2/2713, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2235, 2236, and Street Nos. 278, 280 Delisle Road, situate at Parel in Bombay and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to Rustomjee Ardeseer Wadia, on the east by the public road called Delisle Road, on the south by the ground partly belonging to Ismail Rahimtoola and partly to Danajee bin Tanajee, and on the west by the Government ground, which said premises have been for a long time in the occupation of the said Company.

Together with the engine, boilers, machinery stores accessories, fire appliances &c. now lying in the Mill premises.

The Mill contains 45,592 (31,680 mule and 13,912 ring) spindles.

For further particulars and condit ions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HANDSOME EMBROIDERED SILK PIECES, CUPBOARDS, UTENSILS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, IVORY BANGLES, U. F. &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re S. J. Tellery an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of eight handsome embroidered silk pieces in variety.

Also in re Devchand Kursonji an insolvent, consisting of cupboards, writing table, empty mehta boxes, copper, G. S. and brass pots, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold ornaments, purses, tulsi and bali, silver ornaments, studs, bangles, rings, chain, Kaukni, vazartik, copper pots, chintz sari, dhotars, &c.

Also by order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, the contents of books, akets, parcels, etc, remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, ivory bangles, U. F. used stamps, game and railway race, silk ties, sweets, silver links, rings, Taviz, lady's purse, silk cuttings, baby frock, photos, colour, skirt supporters, sandal wood oil, samples etc.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of old cupboard, bench, empty box, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOONGRI COOLY STREET AND SHAIKALLY JANJIKAR STREET, MANDVI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Orignal Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 268 of 1903.

Thomas Joseph Strangman.........................Plaintiff
vs.
Hariram Dewji...Defendant.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the right, title, and interest of the defendant abovenamed, in the following immoveable property, viz :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being near Sat Tal at the junction of the Janjikar Street and Dongri Cooly Street at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay in the town and island Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the rent rolls of the Fazendari under No. 3, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 78 and now under B Ward No, 12.4 and Street Nos. 31, 330-31, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Vohra Valiji Dosaji, on or towards the south by the Janjikar Street, on or towards the east by the Dongri Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Vohra Tyaballi Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Receiver in the High Court House, or Messrs Mullah and Mullah, Solicitors at their office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CLEARANCE SALE of BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.—LAMPS, from Rs. 3; BELLS, Re. 1 all round; and other goods much below Manufacturers' Cost.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA : A most Valuable remedy in Habitual Constipation. Possessing tonic laxative properties, it builds up and establishes a regular habit, per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents ; THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

VISITORS to BOMBAY will find EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, together with a good TABLE and Cheerful Society, at Mrs. COULSON'S, 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. TERMS MODERATE.

TUITION in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING at Rs. 5 and 4 respectively per month,—THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER DEPOT, 37, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st August, 1903, at Bank Street, No. 12 and 16, ONE GODOWN and 1st and 2nd FLOOR. Apply to ABDULLA BIN MOHSIN, 24, New Kazi Street, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate. Certificates from Home, Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it ; hard purgatives harm more than they help ; move the Bowels by gentle means ; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies, Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c.,33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ROSERY FARM, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel. Manageress Mrs. BAKER. Telephone No. 1015.

CHEAPEST is not always Best, but the Best and Cheapest HORSEFOOD is obtainable only from WESTERN INDIA FODDER Co., Bombay.

VISITORS to POONA will obtain decent CYCLES on HIRE from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. 289, Main Street, (opposite the Cantonment Court), Poona.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-3 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-3 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

EK-DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Re. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	86 6	80 7	64 5	47 8	87 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	86 14	80 15	64 6	47 8	87 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	87 7	81 7	64 8	47 10	87 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	88 0	81 15	64 9	47 12	88 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	88 10	82 7	64 11	47 14	88 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	89 4	83 0	64 13	48 0	88 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	89 15	83 9	64 15	48 3	88 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	84 2	65 1	48 6	88 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	84 12	65 4	48 9	89 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	85 6	65 7	48 12	89 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	86 0	65 10	49 0	89 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	48 10	86 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	87 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	53 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates ; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—.

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

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MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$ 10,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................. £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Taiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years..................5	
„ 1 Year...................4½	„
„ 6 Months................4	„
„ 3 Months................3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europe ns, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.
Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.
LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 25.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 7/16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 3/16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	24 3/4	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	54 1/2	= — 3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 11 1/2	= + 1
Berlin „	20 39	= + 3/4
New York Demand............	48 6	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 3 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „ „	3 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills............	2 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	1 3/4 pr ct	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	1 7/8 pr ct	= + 1/4

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1 29 1-2 July-Aug. Business done.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 31 1-4. Aug.-Sept buyers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 37 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers quiet.
Linseed Bold 37 1-2. Aug. Sept. Buyers. Tone. Firmer.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·64 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for export 3,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·37	6·33	5·83	5·47
+7	+8	+8	+8

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·31	5·25	5·23	5·27	5·27
+8	+8	+8	+8	+8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port....................	Nil bales.
Do. last year....................	3,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent....................	100 „
Mid-Uplands	13·5¼ unchanged
Futures, month of July	13·30 + 15
Do. do. December	9·72 + 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·92 — 5
Do. do. December	9·55 — 3
Tone at close	Quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 25th July, 1903:—

Cotton	2,418 bales.
Wheat	3,651 cwts.
Linseed	913 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1·9 „
Gingellyseed....................	nil „
Poppyseed	692 „
Groundnuts	nil „
Castorseed	105 „
Rice	1,001 „
Myrabolams....................	nil „
Cottonseed	1,158 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	137 3 4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	127
Shanghai	30	do	do	176 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement	98·8
2nd do.	98·6

Money Market, Tone, quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 16th	June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd	July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd	„	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd	„	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	6	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	3	6
Castorseed—Tone queit.			
Ready	20	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	29	0
Club, No. 1	„	28	0
Hard, Red	„	23	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales .... 8,000 Bales.
Imports.................... 1,000 do

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·37	6·32	5·90
	—1	+2

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·48	5·34	5·29	5·28	5·27
+ 1				

Mar.-April.
5·26
—1

COTTON.—The local market is quiet and there is practically nothing doing for exports either to Europe or Japan. Mills are only buying small qualities at reduced rates and sellers are meeting the demand. In new crop there is very little doing closing rates being Rs. 222 for good Broach and Rs. 172 for fully good Bengals.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 25th July, as compared with the statement of the 18th July:—

	July 18. Rs.	July 25. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....................	45,11,898	59,85,340
Public Deposits at Branches	28,03,338	28,01,419
Other Deposits	5,37,20,05	5,16,44,211
Post Bills....................	16,928	16,844
Sundries	10,26,995	9,55,238
Rs....	8,04,78,324	7,96,03,132
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....................	106,62,778	1,12,10,38
Other authorised Securities	2,29,971	2,24,576
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities....................	63,91,003	62,76,195
Loans do. do. do.	1,23,28,676	1,40,55 5 1
Bill discounted and purchased.....	2,34,12,210	2,23,27,722
Dead Stock....................	3,55,333	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	3,112	3,094
Balances with other Banks	2,89,311	1,80,890
Sundries	1,29,436	1,28,085
Cash	2,60,83,519	2,47,51,393
Rs.	8,04,78,324	7,96,03,132

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLABER—July 20, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of E Blaber, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
RUSSELL—July 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain L Russell, 2nd E Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEATH—FORBES—July 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd H Gulse B Cowley, Kenneth L'Estrange Hamilton Mac lesfield Heath, the Welsh Regiment, only son of the late Albert Hamilton Heath, Esq, I C S, and nephew of General Lord Chelmsford, G C B, G C V O, to Violet geraldine, elder daughter of Thomas T Forbes, Esq, of Lucknow, Barrister-at-law.
KIRKPATRICK—KIRKPATRICK—July 20, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Cowley, Chaplain Lieutenant Kenneth Eric Kirkpatrick, 3rd Brahmin Infantry, to Olive, daughter of the late Cyril Kirkpatrick, of Delhi.

DEATH.

MAYERS—July 20, at Atkinson Road, Vepery, of Dysentery, Doris Beryl, the eldest and dearly loved daughter of Thomas and Eva Mayers, of Champion Reefs, K G Fields, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 1-50m., 2-15a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-31a.
League Football, Cooperage.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Special Meeting Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—At the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, this evening, a concert will be given by H. M. S. Perseus. A long and varied programme has been arranged, and an enjoyable evening is assured.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe and Egypt, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M.M. Co.'s s.s. Ernest Simons will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, and all Madagascar Ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kersordas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Cauty charged John Wilson of the 3rd Hussars, with the theft of a leather trunk, valued at about Rs. 40, belonging to Messrs Heat and Company. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that he removed the trunk from the complainant's shop while under the influence of liquor. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. F. Cabusac Commanding and the officers the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting):—

Intermezzo .. On the Road to Moscow...	Paul de Loetz
Selection ......Maritana	Wallace
Song (Euphonion Solo) By the Fountain	Stephen Adams
Selection ....The Messenger Boy	Caryll
Valse.........Fantaisie	Coote
Polka.........Rouge Et Noir	Coote

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dacosta, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bartley charged Sophie Vartmann, a European woman, with selling liquor without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Nariman, of the Abkari Department, accompanied by the police, proceeded to the house of the accused in Sukhlaji Street on Sunday night and arrested her in the act of selling liquor to two soldiers. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100 or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A MEASURER.

AT the Morgue, last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Charles S. Simms, aged fifty-two, a measurer employed in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who committed suicide by administering to himself some irritant poison, owing to his having got into trouble with regard to his business. The deceased lived with his wife in Alti on Place, Byculla. He left home at half past 7 o'clock that morning, being a little unwell. He complained of having had no sleep during the previous night. To the knowledge of his wife he had no trouble recently.

Mr. F. J. Harper, also a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of the Commerce, in course of his evidence, stated that he had known the deceased off and on for the last eighteen years. He did not positively know the deceased to be ailing, but he seemed to be depressed since Thursday last. He had been given to understand that of late there was a bit of trouble with the deceased in business, but to what extent he did not know. If what was rumoured was true the deceased would have got into trouble. The witness had quite a vague idea of what the trouble was, and the deceased never referred to it before. At 7·40 a.m. he met the deceased as usual at the Byculla Station. He accompanied him by a train to the Masjid station. From there they walked to the Carnac Bunder. The deceased then seemed well but depressed. On the way to Carnac Bunder the deceased called at the Post Office and was seen posting a letter. They then went straight to their separate chowkies at the Carnac Bunder. Shortly after the deceased came back to the witness at the chowkey and began coughing and vomiting. Being asked what was the matter with him Simms said he did not at all feel well. As the deceased's condition was getting worse, the witness put him in a gharry and took him to the St. George's Hospital. The Assistant Surgeon examined him at the hospital and pronounced him to be dead. The witness then carried the body of the deceased to the Bazar Gate Police Station and reported the matter to Inspector, Walker, Under orders of the police witness conveyed the body to the Morgue. Subsequently the witness got a letter from Christian, brother of the deceased's wife. This was evidently the same letter which the deceased had posted in the morning on his way to the Carnac Bunder. In the letter the deceased stated that he was in little trouble about his work, and if anything happened, requested Christian to take care of his sister and children or get her send to Windows' Home. He would hear more on Monday.

Dr. Arthur Powell, who held an autopsy of the deceased's body, said that he found the stomach to be greatly inflamed and corroded. He was of opinion that death was due to irritant poison. He could not say without analysis what particular poison it was. It would be impossible for another person to administer even an irritant poison without the knowledge of the deceased as it burnt and corroded his mouth. Corrosive or irritant poisons were seldom taken except by accident or with intent to commit suicide.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th July.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Will Crooks presented a petition from the Mayor and Council of Woolwich, and signed by 70,000 persons, in favour of the release of Sergeant Price, convicted of murder in 1901. On being asked by the Speaker to bring the petition to the table, Mr. Crooks shouldered the huge bundle and carried it forward, amid cheers and laughter.

DURING the hearing of the Jett-White trial at Jackson, Kentucky, Judge B. F. French declared that Judge Blanton was a liar. The latter sprang to his feet to attack Judge French, but the two were separated. A third judge—Redwise—threatened to commit Judge Blanton to prison for contempt of court, and admonished Judge French to be more temperate in his language.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Monday.—Pressure has risen generally in Northern India and Burma, and has fallen in the Peninsula. The depression in north-west Bay has developed slightly, but up to present is only feeble disturbance. Another depression is shown over the Central Provinces. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in West Satpuras, light rain in East Satpuras, Deccan, Gujarat, North-east India and Upper India, and light to moderate rain in the Burma Coast and the West Coast. Nagpur has received 5 inches, Seoni, Hanumkonda, Mercara and Tavoy 3; Mussooree and Surat 2. The depression in the Bay will probably cross the South Orissa coast during the day. Rain will probably increase in Orissa and Ganjam. Light to moderate rain is probable in the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Deccan, West Coast, Upper India Hills and showers in Rajputana. No rain of importance is likely in North East India and rain will probably decrease in Burma.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, Captain C. Rayward, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Middlesbrough, reports having experienced from Longitude 54 E. to 65 degree E. heavy monsoon wind and sea, thence moderate. The steamer Highlander, Captain W. Dawson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, had strong monsoon all the way. The steamer Chatton, Captain W. Leisk, which arrived here yesterday from Durban, encountered strong south-west and westerly winds and squally weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Amritsar.—Rainfall, from 1st June to date 10in. 85cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Hissar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 6in. 40cts. Weather has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.
Mooltan.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 3in. 65cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 54in. 5cts. Weather looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 3in. 78cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.
Cawnpore.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 15cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Beawar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 12in. 93cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.
Amraoti.—Rain fall from 1st June to date 18in. 29cts. Rain general over district. All crops doing well.
Khamgaon.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 11in. 95cts. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.
Dhulia.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 9in. 96cts. Weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.
Jalgaon.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 15in. 92cts. Weather showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.
Broach.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 23in. Heavy continuous rain. Rain general over district. Cloudy and unseasonable. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants in low-lying fields damaged.
Viramgam.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5in. 85cts. Weather showery. Cotton sowing begun.
Wadhwan.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 9in. 5cts. Weather looks rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.
Dholera.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 18in. 18cts. Weather looks like clearing up; floods.
Bhavnagar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 10in. 81cts. Weather showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.
Barsi.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 10in. 26cts. Sufficient rain has fallen generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.
Sholapur.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 14in. 14cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Has every appearance of a continued fall.
Hubli.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 6in. 41cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.
Bellary.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5in. 45cts. Weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered........	49	59	46	70	45	55	48	52
Monday, 27th July	00	05	00	41	00	05	00	04
Total....	49	64	46	81	45	60	48	56
Total fall to July 27, 1902...	19	61	26	33	23	96	24	93
Total fall to July 27, 1901...	63	44	57	72	61	18	54	68

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 26th July	0	16

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 27TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. The barometer is below normal in all districts, the deficiency being greatest at and about Amraoti, Nagpur and Secunderabad.

Winds are easterly or south easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Jaipur, and south westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Berar and the Bombay Presidency and at Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary and Trichinopoly.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is in large defect of normal at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Secunderabad. The maximum varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 71° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 90° at Jask to 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the principal amounts being 5·03 at Nagpur and between one and two inches at Khandwa, Surat, Akola, Amraoti and Ratnagiri.

Weather.—An area of low pressure lies at and about Amraoti, Nagpur and Secunderabad, where pressure is about a tenth and half below normal. Weather continues showery with strong winds along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th July 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·583
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point............	76·4
Relative humidity of Air............	0·8 9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	76·9
General Directions of wind.*	W., W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	614
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	21·85
„ „ year	48·56
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 27th July	0·09

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—25TH JULY.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY—26TH JULY.

6 a.m.	81·0
10 a.m.	79·7
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·1

MR. TRAVERS LONSDALE, a young mining engineer, died in the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, from the results of a cycle accident when riding out with his fiancee. He was free wheeling at a tremendous speed without using the brakes and, failing to negotiate a curve, was flung violently against a stone pillar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chatton, 2,321 tons, Capt. in W Leisk, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban 9th July in ballast.
THE steamer Ashruf, 2,202 tons, Captain A Newby, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.
THE Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, 3121 tons, Captain E H Harwell, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Beira, 6th July in ballast.
THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.
THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J Collier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st June, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.
THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,423 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th July with a cargo of coal and general cargo and two deck passengers.
THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,517 tons, Captain C Rayward, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Middlesbrough 17th June brought a general cargo.
THE German East Africa Line, steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain M Oswald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 14th July, with a general cargo, 5 cabins and 125 deck passengers.
THE steamer Highlanders, 1,535 tons, Captain W Dawson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 11th July brought a cargo of 171,112 tons and 150 casks petroleum.
THE Japan Mail steam-ship Company's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,201 tons, Captain M Yogi, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and Mr Ronjo as a passenger.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Reichstag s........	Oswald........	Zanzibar, July 14
	Chatton s........	Leisk........	Durban, July 9
	Nizam s........	Collier........	Calcutta, July 21
	Ula s........	Stone........	Calcutta, July 7

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	H M S Pomone ...	Jones........	Colombo,
27	Duke of Norfolk s.	Anderson ..	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Goalpara, Cole, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Idzumi Maru, Yogi, for China and Japan.
„ Ashruff, Newby, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Patiala, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Perry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
„ Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Kola, for Persian Gulf.
„ Chatton, for Baltimore.
„ Aleppo, for Hull.
„ Peninsular, for Aden.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY, 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., s s Jumna left this evening.
The B. I. S. N. Co's., s s Sangola left this evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 25th instant morning via Lamu and Mombassa.
The Austrian Lloyds s s Persia from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—86 bales cotton Owen and Ockell; 62 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 31 bales wool M Jaitha; 93 bales wool T Jewandas; 50 bales wool and 53 bales goat hair R M Kooka; 25 bales wool R Dossa and Co; 201 cwt linseed L Purshotum; 552 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher; 121 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund; 175 bales wool 3 pots rosa oil, Forbes Forbes and Co; 12 bales wool G Gungadas; 1000 cwt linseed and 250 cwt dilleed Bauer and Krause; 194 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 63 bales wool the Bombay Co; 52 bales wool Morarjee Putansee; 21 bales cotton cuttings M E Poonegur and Co; 5 bales piece goods Latham Abercrombie and Co; 30 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Courtfield s—1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 3703 cwt cotton seed Tata and Co; 7500 cwt cottonseed Ernst and Co; 2200 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co.
Aleppo s—4000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 4 62 cwt mowraseed Waghjee Becher; 25 bales hemp Kiddy Reeve and Co; 1001 cwt myrabollams G Madhawjee 1000 cwt wheat Waghjee Becher 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Robertson s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp N Futhali and Co; 40 0 cwt bones M Jumall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Monroe s—4000 cwt mowraseed Ernst and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton fly R Daegal 1000 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co; 2514 cwt whean Tata and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—1000 cwt maize Tata and Co; 12000 cwt mowraseed Forbes Forbes and Co 20 cwt gum H Virdhore; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 2031 cwt rapeseed and 999 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wildenfels s - 5000 cwt maize Tata and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Chatton s—5200 cwt manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton Ralji Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—322 cwt teelseed and 2167 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—40 chests opium N J Abraham; 40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co 3 chests opium Tata and Co; 53 chests opium R S N Taiati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—5 cwt ivory K Lukhmichund.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

617,02—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.
123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaikorebai widow vs Gaichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Admiralty Suit for dismissal.

1.03—Bicknell M and M—Ardeshir Bomonjee Subedar vs The Schooner Eden and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

303-11505-01—Crawford D and Co—Girdhar Shamji and others vs Tribhovandas Lakhobhoy—Tyabjee D and Co.
177,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Edulji Warden and another vs Dajabhai Tapidas Varajdas—B Raghwaya.
203,03—In person—Pandurnath Bala and another vs Visnu Pilajee—In person.
149-02—Madhowjee and V—Harakhbhai and another vs Pragji Jetha and others—R P Mehta.
375-01—Payne and Co—Gelabhoy Aspal vs Agaboo widow—Wadia and G.

Testamentary Suits.

23,01—Mulla and M—Shaik Alli bin Fakir Mahomed vs Rehemutbai—Mirza and M.
10,03—Chitnis and M—Jinabai vs Bhugwandas Nursey—Payne and Co.
6,03—Shamrao and M—Nowrojee Dossabhoy vs Fakirjee Framjee Ghandy—Jehangirjee and S.
3,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Parwatibai alias Mongibai vs Liladhar Thakersey—Payne and Co.
41,01—Malvi H and M—Bai Ladkore widow vs Harikhisandas Dwarkadas—Payne and Co.
24,02—Mulla and M—Manekbai widow vs Laloobhoy Hargowandas—Malvi H and M.
713,02—Malvi H and M—Bharmel Bolma and others vs Thakersey Ludha—B Raghavaya.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

752-02—Captain and V—Luxmensy Heerji Maisery and another vs Assria Madon and others—Pestonji R and K.
271,03—Wadia and G—Nathoo Dewjee vs The Hope Mills Limited.
251,03—Tyabji D and Co—Sivdatral Luxmichund vs Jankidas Jairam and another.
352-03—In person—Valji Callianjee and another vs Mooljee Chanpsey and others

Investigation of Pauperism.

11-03—In person—Nurjamabai widow vs Damotherdas Ranjildas and another—Mathoobhoy J and M.
10-03—In person—Aishabai Essac and another vs Ebrahim khan Mahomed.

For Judgement.

491,01—Unwalla and P—Jaitha Raghowjee vs Edward Millen and another—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

748,02—In person—Doorgaprasad Shirdayal vs Dawal Jaffer—Payne and Co.
15,03—Bicknell M and M—Haji Cassum Joosub and others vs Nooroodin Shaik Adam and others—Little and Co.
7303—Payne and Co—N C Mackod vs Pranjivandas Callianadas and others—Ardeshier H D and Co—For postponement.
23,03—Tyabji D and Co—Jairamdas Guneshdas vs Zamoolal Kishorilal—Malvi H and M.
145,03—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhan Ramjivandas vs Mabiratram Keshawrao Achharia and others—Malvi H and M.
164,03—Nanu and H—Dady Roostomjee Dady vs Madhuram Mathooradas—Tyabji D and Co.
128,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—Pestonji and R.
317,99—Mirza and M—Sayed Mahomed bin Sayed Ahmed vs Samsudin Amrudin—Sorabjee and J.
533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shiraze and others—Craigie L and O.
258,02—In person—Gunibai widow vs Oza Premji Gokuldas.

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1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the
2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the
4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the
6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the
10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the
12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows :—

1st lesson.....	2	hours' study.
2nd "	3	" "
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each..	6	" "
6th, 7th and 8th " " ...	2	" "
9th, 10th and 11th " " ...	6	" "

12th to 21st, 2 hours daily speed practice for 1 month, so that, all told, taking the study in an EASY manner, 6 weeks is a fair time to acquire perfection.

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NO quarterly fees,
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FESTOONS
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BOMBAY AND POONA

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1903.

BOMBAY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE movement, set afoot some time ago, with the object of making the body of Justices of the Peace in the town and island of Bombay a more useful factor to Government and to the city, and of reanimating the ancient and dignified office of J. P., has made progress. A circular is now in the hands of every Justice of the Peace within hail, putting the question to him, is he willing or otherwise to do something which will justify his holding the style and title he does. Will he act as an honorary magistrate and dispose of inferior cases as Justices do elsewhere? The purport of the replies to the question, and one or two others involved, will be communicated to Government, together with a draft scheme under which the Bench of honorary magistrates shall work. The circular which has been distributed is the outcome of a meeting of Justices, held in November last, when a resolution was passed, appointing a committee to ascertain the duties of Justices of the Peace in Great Britain as well as in the other presidencies of India, and to suggest what public duties might be assigned to Justices of Bombay. The necessary enquiries were made by Mr. A. K. Leslie, upon whom the bulk, if not the whole of the work in connection with this movement, fell. In short Mr. Leslie has been the prime mover in the matter, a fact we trust will not be lost sight of when the time comes to select a Chairman of the Bench. Before addressing the general body of Justices, Mr. Leslie ascertained that Government would cordially welcome the constitution of a Committee of Justices, and would be willing to consider any proposals which might be submitted, with a view to making the body more active and useful. In order to assist in the formulation of a practicable scheme Government supplied the committee with a copy of the rules for the working of Benches of Magistrates which were discussed in 1888 and approved by the Government of the day.

Those rules formed the basis of further discussion, but it was found that there was much in the old draft rules which would not fit in with the present scheme. It was considered that they were framed on a too ambitious scale. Instead of sitting from noon to sunset the new scheme proposes that the Justices shall only sit in non-business hours and shall deal with over-night cases, the little things which in the aggregate occupy so much time and occasionally lead to delays in the stipendiary magistrates' courts. In their representation to Government the committee pointed out that considering the town and island contains more Justices of the Peace than the whole of Bengal and Madras put together no general scheme to utilise the services of all holding the distinction was possible. They believed that the services of a certain number of Justices could be immediately employed with advantage to the public and to the State by appointing selected Justices to be honorary magistrates. A very strong case in favour of such action was made out, though doubtless the process of selection, whoever has charge of that very delicate operation, will not be a simple matter. Government's reply asked for further proposals in a final shape for issue if approved, together with a roster of Justices qualified and willing to serve as honorary presidency magistrates. Those further proposals have been formulated, and the preparation of the required roster the replies to the circular will facilitate. There is one proviso in the draft rules which, we doubt not, will be found of infinite value. It is not asked that Government shall appoint an eligible person to be an honorary magistrate for all time, or even until he commits himself to the extent of becoming a bankrupt or a law-breaker. Ordinarily his appointment will only be for a year, but his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may at any time appoint an honorary magistrate to hold office for a longer period. It goes without saying, that, without ascribing any reason, a name, which has already appeared on the list, may be admitted without explanation, and thus neglect of duty, incompetence, or general obstinacy and perversity may very easily be dealt with.

Possibly some of the rules may be amended here and there by Government in its revision. But in the main, we think, they are such as will be acceptable, and that from this Bench, which asks only minor powers as a preliminary measure, may develop one of even greater usefulness than its promoters anticipate. It is estimated that some thirty thousand cases per annum, even of the trivial nature, it is proposed, the new Bench shall dispose of, would come before them. The effect of that on the efficiency of the police services and the convenience of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts would be incalculable. The arrangement will also make for economy and for public convenience. As the circular points out, what particular qualifications Government may deem it necessary that honorary magistrates shall possess, are not known, but for the class of cases, which it is suggested they shall dispose of, a rudimentary knowledge of the Law of Evidence, and an understanding of the particular sections of the Acts, under which charges will be framed and heard, are essential, and those, in the opinion of the framers of the circular, do not seem to present responsibilities which anybody of ordinary intelligence need fear to accept. We take it, however, that, as the language of the courts in India is English, an adequate acquaintance with that language will be demanded. Otherwise, we imagine serious consequences might accrue, especially in the case of a mixed Bench. But we shall probably hear, in the course of a very short time now, what Government decides, and they will devise means for placing the scheme on its trial under all favourable circumstances. Mr. Leslie, and the committee which worked with him, have been at infinite pains in bringing the project to its present advanced position, and we wish it the success their labours merit it that it should receive.

QUARTZ-GLASS. An interesting discussion on the subject of quartz-glass was held at the Fifth International Congress for Allied Chemistry in Berlin, and is reported in the "Handels-Museum." Dr. H. Heraeus of Hanover described how this new sort of glass is made from hill-crystal which is to be had at a low price in considerable quantities. Some years ago it was found possible to melt quartz, and Dr. Heraeus and others occupied themselves with making globes of it. The quartz can be scarcely said to melt, but its crystals are changed by heat of 1,700 degrees centigrade into an amorphous perfectly transparent mass which can be brought to any required shape by skilful glass-blowers. The melting vessels are made of pure iridium and bear this high temperature easily, and do not discolour the glass in the least. Quartz-glass is distinguished by absolute resistance to a sudden change of temperature. A globe of it may be brought to a white heat, and then plunged in cold water or have cold water poured on it without being affected in the least, because it possesses very little elasticity. It is just as indifferent to low temperatures. In consequence of the high degree of heat required for melting this glass, globes of it are utilised for melting other substances in, which were formerly placed in platinum. But as it is very tough in the mass it is very difficult to work, and demands particularly skilful glass-blowers—they must be artists, indeed, in their way and endowed with specially strong lungs. Anything longer than a five hours' day of work is impossible. Hollow globes are blown out of little balls, and larger globes are made by the melting together of several small balls and then blowing them. This prevents quartz glass from possessing the brightness and smoothness that we are accustomed to in ordinary glass, but it is perfectly transparent, and can only be affected by alkalies not by acids. Every sort of vessel that can be made of ordinary glass is now being made of quartz glass. The hope that it could be utilised in the laboratory in the analysis of fertilisers containing phosphates in place of platinum has unfortunately not been fulfilled. According to the experiments of Professor Mylius-Charlottenburg the presence of phosphorus acid forms a combination which destroys quartz-glass at once. But it has been utilised with effect in many other scientific experiments. Thermometers have been made of it which can stand a heat of 600 degrees C., and it is hoped that useful thermometers may be made of this glass which will show even a higher temperature. These instruments do not vary, whilst in those made of ordinary glass a change in the scale is brought about by the elastic nature of the glass, if, for instance, the thermometer has been subjected for a long period to a high temperature. Such thermometers must for scientific experiments be tested again The Professor performed many interesting chemical experiments with metals in quartz-glass at a temperature of 1,400 degrees. The whole proceeding was clearly visible on account of the transparency of the glass, and the desired temperature was reached in a few minutes. In employing so great a degree of heat with this glass it is necessary to remember that it must be kept clean so that dirt may not interfere with the process. Manipulating red-hot quartz-glass vessels is very easy. One can hold them with wet asbestos gloves or between two pieces of wet asbestos. Herr Krafft says that its special qualities and its unbreakableness render vessels of this glass the most available and lasting of all mediums for chemical experiments. They are the very vessels that have been so long wanted for use in high or in greatly differing temperatures especially in those cases in which platinum is contra-indicated. Dr. Heraeus does not believe, keeping in view the difficulty of production that the price of quartz-glass, which is now one-third of that of platinum, can be much further reduced.

FACTORIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES. THE report on the working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces shows that a good deal of improvement has been effected during the past year. The inspectors had an increased amount of work to perform owing to a considerable increase in the number of factories in the provinces, but they more than covered the additional area. Whereas there were only 235 inspections in 1901, during the last official year 412 were made. The Civil Surgeons and the Special Inspector of factories were particularly busy, and this is all the more satisfactory as, according to previous reports, inspections have been neglected. Of course, the area over which the act operates is very great, but it is very desirable that no loop-hole should be left for an evasion of the law, and we are glad to notice that in most cases the minimum of two visits to each factory was religiously observed. Owing to the large increase in the number of factories the daily average of operatives employed was much larger than in the previous year, the increase as a matter of fact amounting to over 4,000. This is distinct evidence of an industrial revival in the Central Provinces, and there is every indication that in the immediate future the work of the factory inspector will become more onerous. There was a decreased number of accidents in the factories last year, and though this decrease was mainly due to a falling off in respect of minor accidents, it is very creditable to both the factory owners and the inspectors that only one fatality occurred. Even in that case no blame could be cast upon those who were responsible for the safety of the operatives. It was due to the upsetting of a hand-lamp, and was such an accident as probably no amount of supervision could have prevented. As seems to be the case wherever native workmen are employed, most of the serious accidents were due to the carelessness of the workmen. It seems rather surprising that in a country where mechanical appliances are still an innovation, such contempt should be shown by those who are called upon to labour in connection with them, but no amount of warning appears to bring home to the mind of the native workman the folly of his carelessness, and whilst that is so it seems unlikely that a better record than that submitted by the Central Provinces will be received from any district. The number of prosecutions was very small—a fact which shows that mill-owners have every desire to work in accordance with the law.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON. WHILE the English cricket season of 1903 will go down to history as the wettest on record, and nearly half the first-class fixtures up to date have been abandoned or drawn owing to rain, it can hardly be said that batsmen generally have had any reason to complain. C. B. Fry who is playing at the top of his form this year had up to the 10th July compiled six scores of over a hundred as follows :—174 for Sussex v. Worcestershire at Brighton, 181 v. Lancashire at Manchester, 234 v. Yorkshire at Bradford, 200 v. Surrey at Brighton, 232 not out for the Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's, and 166 for Sussex v. Hampshire at Brighton. The season has been a wonderfully prolific one for run-getting, and in respect to individual scores of 200 and upwards a record one. Besides Fry's three scores of 200 the following have been hit up to date:—J. Gunn 294 for Notts v. Leicestershire at Trent Bridge, G. L. Jessop 286 for Gloucestershire v. Sussex at Brighton, Tyldesley 248 for Lancashire v. Worcestershire at Liverpool, R. H. Spooner 247 for Lancashire v. Notts at Trent Bridge, and H. K. Foster 216 for Worcestershire v. Somerset at Worcester. The Brighton and Trent Bridge grounds, it will be noticed, supplied four of these scores. Three batsmen have added their names to the list of players who have made two separate hundreds in a match as follows :—P. Perrin 170 and 102 not out for Essex v. Notts at Trent Bridge, Arnold 101 and 128 for Worcestershire v. Cambridge University at Cambridge, and A. O. Jones 137 and 100 for Notts v. Lancashire at Trent Bridge. B. M. Dowson in the Worcestershire v. Cambridge University match narrowly missed accomplishing a similar feat, his scores being 94 and 122 not out. C. B Fry and P. Perrin have made three successive hundreds in matches this season, the latter's scores being 200, 232 not out, and 160. Hundreds all over the country have been as plentiful as blackberries, and in this respect the season of 1903 should furnish something new in the way of records.

H. M. S. POMONE, Captain Harry Jones, sailed on Sunday evening for Colombo.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m, on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 4th July 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 4,786,479 maunds and Rs. 56,428 in the earnings.

THE rumour which has been put in circulation that the recent rain has done great damage to the new Kalka-Simla Railway, and that portions of the line have been carried over the khud is, we are glad to hear, not borne out by the official reports.

IT would appear that disquieting, and quite unwarranted, rumours are abroad about the health of Sir Pertab Singh of Idar, as his Highness has been receiving many telegrams and letters of inquiry. The Maharaja, who is quite at a loss to account for these attentions, wishes us to make it known that he has had no ailment whatever and is in perfect health.

OWING to the prevalence of tubercle of the lungs amongst native troops serving in Indian Hill stations, especially in the Punjab Command, which have been attributed in some degree to insufficient cubic space in quarters, the Government of India have sanctioned the scale of accommodation allowed for single men of native troops in the hills being fixed at 50 square feet of floor space and a height of 12 feet in barracks, or 600 cubic feet of air space per man instead of 45 square feet and 400 cubic feet hitherto allowed.

A GOOD story is being told of a well-known Ceylon legal luminary, says a Colombo paper, who was briefed in the recent Will case. He was under a long-standing promise to lecture in aid of the Pettah Library, but invariably replied, when pressed for a date, that he had no subject. Judge of the astonishment of the Honorary Secretary when he received a letter from the lawyer-lecturer to say that he was now ready to lecture as soon as they liked, and that the subject would be "Diabetes!"

HENCEFORTH the employes of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway will be organised as a separate railway corps called the O. and R. Railway Volunteer Rifles, and the present corps will be abolished ; 22 members who are members of the R and K. Railway being transferred to the B. and N.-W. Railway Corps ; and the remaining members, amounting to some 158, to the Naini Tal Rifles. The designation of "Oudh Volunteer Rifles" will in future be changed to "Lucknow Volunteer Rifles," and will include 3 Martiniere companies, Lucknow and Fyzabad companies and reservists.

DR. JOHN P. WILSON, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., feeling a soreness in his throat, examined it with the aid of a mirror, and saw a bullet lodged in the side which he extracted with the forceps. The bullet had entered the doctor's head near the nose five years before by the accidental discharging of a gun.

THERE was a touching reunion the other day at Frick's Locks, Pennsylvania. The venerable school-master rang the bell of the old school house, when there trooped in, not the children of the village, but sixty-two middle-aged men and women, former scholars. All the old lessons were gone through, and then the class adjourned to the playground, and romped through the old games.

THE question of the sale of the Danish Antilles has been long before the public. It is now reported, according to the "Memorial Diplomatique," that Holland is willing to cede the Dutch Antilles to the United States. This group is useless to Holland and would furnish, once the Panama Canal is constructed, an excellent base of operations for the United States. The price is fixed at one hundred million francs and this sum would be utilised to improve the territory of Surinam.

REUTER'S Agency states that Sir Alfred Jones as president of the British Cotton-growing Association, has received from Barbadoes a small sample of cotton grown on that island. The cotton is of remarkably fine texture and very long in shape. Authorities in Liverpool declare it to be about the finest sample ever brought to England, and its present value is estimated at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per pound. The sample sent from Barbadoes is small in quantity, but it serves to indicate what might be expected in the way of cotton growing in the British West Indies with due attention.

A FRIENDLY INVASION.

AMERICAN LADIES IN LONDON.

THE Strand is busy with the never ceasing rush of feet. People are thronging this highway in thousands, in spite of the heat, for it is hot this summer afternoon. A quick turn to the left, writes A. G. Hales in the "Daily News," as I move towards Charing Cross, and I am out of the way of the jostling multitude, who somehow seem less good humoured than usual. The unaccustomed heat has got upon people's nerves a trifle ; but it is cooler here in the hollow square that graces the front of one of the finest hotels in the world. People have a way of looking cool here. It is not only the shadows that fall from the surrounding walls that give the square a soothing appearance. Look over there, and you will see a sight that is not seen in London every day. Don't look to the right, nor to the left, but straight in front of you, just there behind that tall fellow in the blue and gold livery. Row upon row of little, round, wicker work tables, and cane chairs, and lounges placed back on the "stoop" where the glare of the sun cannot reach them; and at those tables, sitting easily in the lounges, a part of the American army of invasion now over running London. Men tilt their chairs back, sitting at an angle which few Englishmen find conducive to comfort.

They are expensively dressed, those men ; and yet there is no affectation as a whole, though now and again the eye meets a suit of clothing that seems almost loud enough to make itself heard a block away. But the loud species is not common. It crops up only now and again, and is a good foil to the motley dress of the majority. There is a language in masculine attire ; a national, as well as an individual language. No one who knows anything would mistake these men for anything but Americans. They look so free from the tyranny of the tailor ; combining elegance with comfort. They are all, or pretty nearly all, smoking cigarettes. Look along the whole row and you won't see a pipe Now and again a cigar, but a pipe—no, sirs. They don't seem to drink to any extent. They just sit and talk in a sociable, friendly kind of manner, characteristic of the country they come from. They are less formal than Englishmen, less noisy than our friends from the Continent. They don't raise their voices over-much, nor gesticulate as the French, Germans, or Italians do. That man with the hard-set face, who is talking to the little Israelite attached to the enormous cigar, that is an American mining magnate, a man hard to beat in business, or in danger. Pretty nearly every wild camp out West has claimed him at one time or another, and the Australian mining camps have known his presence. Siberia and Klondyke are no mysteries to him. He has sampled them all, making and dropping dollars, and doing both gracefully. I catch a word or two of the conversation, and learn that the son of the chosen is trying to sell the American a new patent for the extraction of gold from rock.

A little way down the line, leaning negligently against one of the pillars of the portico, is a man whose face I know. Ten or twelve years ago he "cornered" the shares in a silver mine and made a pile. Then, years later, he dropped the lot, and went dead broke. Then he disappeared for a season, and when he turned up again he had made what the Americans term a Big punch. He had bought as invention for a song from a man in Frisco, and had sold it again in Chicago for a lump of money.

Look at that group of women over there, all young, all fanning themselves luxuriously, whilst every now and then they suck iced sherbert through a straw. A pretty girl is coming along on the left hand side of the square. The group I have indicated are looking at her.

"My," says one, "that's a sweet gown."

"Paris, ain't it?" drawls a companion.

"Guess not," retorts the first speaker ; "that's New Orleans, for sure." So the talk runs on. Everyone seems to be willing to talk to everyone else, but a glass-eyed man could see easily enough that there was a limit mark to all that intimacy, over which no American would venture to trespass. It was just a little section of America transported for the time being from one side of the Atlantic to the other.

On the inside of the hotel the telephone clerks are going at high pressure speed all day long, for the Americans, male and female, believe in the "phone." They fix up a heap of their business and a lot of their pleasure by "phone." Life is too short for them to run about town in cabs when the "phone" is handy, but they don't seem to think much of the London system.

"Guess I'll bring along a nigger the next time I come here," remarks one man whimsically.

"What for?" asks the clerk.

"Oh, just to stand around and keep me from falling asleep while I wait for an answer on the "phone."

"What's wrong with it?" I ask

"Oh, nothing exactly wrong : If you're tired and want a good long rest I don't know a cooler place to sleep in than a 'phone closet : you can generally count on having a siesta after you've rung up the office."

Down in the smoke room I have a chat with the waiters.

"House seems pretty full of Americans."

"Jam full, sir"

"Doing a big business at the bar, eh?"

"No, not over much. Americans smoke a lot, but they don't drink."

Leaving that house, I make my way easily from one famous hotel to another, and everywhere the American army was noticeable. One could tell them at a glance. Why?

Well, for the same reason that one can tell an Englishman if you meet him on the piazza of a New Orleans hotel.

At one of the hotels quite a number of Australians were sitting chatting with their cousins from across the water. Another type this ; as distinct from the American as from the English distinct in manner, in dress, in speech, in build. As a rule the men from the States dress better than the sons of the Commonwealth, but I doubt if they carry themselves with the same rugged energy, or display the same splendid physical powers

Let us take a cab and rattle up to Regent's Park, because at many of the hotels where I have called I am told that the American ladies are up there in force to day to show their gowns on the lawns. The information is correct. Look here on the lawn in the Botanic Garden, just in front of the tents where the dogs are being shown at the Ladies' Kennel Club. There are plenty of English gentlewomen here. Well gowned, well gloved, they move about as if they knew they were as perfect as their dressmakers could make them. But just glance there. See that group standing in the shade of that chestnut tree. They are Americans to a woman. Watch them as they move about. They don't seem to walk with the stateliness of the high-toned Englishwoman, nor do they carry their gowns in the same way. My faith, if you met those Englishwomen on an African kopje or on a Siberian steppe you'd know they belonged of right to the West end of London. There is something about them, just as there is something about the flavour of Kentish strawberries, that gives them this hall mark ; but the daughters of the States, they, too have a distinction all their own, and they know how to dress and how to carry what they wear, whether it be a dainty muslin gown or crepe de chine robe, simple linen dress, or Japanese silk loaded with lace. There was a time when snees were cheap in regard to American dress, but that they has gone by. To-day they wear gowns—gowns they bring with them from over the water, which will compare with anything they have to compete with here, and yet, if all that I hear is true it is the American woman who is going to be a godsend to the London tradesman for they are said to be tired of the Paris modes which have been inflicted upon them irrespective of their own tastes or desires in the past.

It is hard to say just what has brought about this friendly American invasion. It may be merely a fashionable fad, or it may have its origin in a deeper and more lasting feeling of national goodwill ; but this is certain : the Americans are here this season as they have never been before. All our leading hotels are full their money is running into the hands of our tradespeople, an unforced market is spreading broadly in front of us. It is a sign of prosperous times in the near future, and lasting goodwill to follow.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING IN IRELAND.

PRIVATE VISITS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Their Majesties the King and Queen attended Divine Service to-day, in Lord Londonderry's private chapel at Mount Stewart, and visited the Dowager Lady Dufferin at Clandeboye.

INTERMENT OF THE POPE.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

THE CONCLAVE AT ROME

TO TAKE PLACE ON FRIDAY.

The interment of the Pope at St. Peter's was attended by the diplomatic body and leaders of Roman society. Over two thousand were invited. The body was escorted by Noble Guards, followed by the Papal dignitaries and prelates, and borne with lighted torches to the temporary sarcophagus pending completion of the permanent monument.

It is expected that the Conclave will meet at Rome on the 31st inst, and will consist of sixty-two Cardinals, making forty-one votes necessary to elect a new Pope.

The Cardinals in Rome at present number forty-five.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED YESTERDAY.

The construction of the first section of the Baghdad Railway from Koniah to Eregli begins to-morrow.

A SENSATION AT BISLEY.

NORTH-COUNTRY MARKSMEN DISQUALIFIED.

A PREVIOUS OFFENCE.

COOKED SCORE CARDS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A sensation has been caused at Bisley by the publication of a Notice permanently disqualifying two members of a North-Country Corps from competing at the National Rifle Association meetings. One of them was a competitor for the King's Prize and had scored one hundred points.

The nature of the offences is not stated.

LATER.

The two volunteers were disqualified at Bisley because it was discovered they had cooked their score cards in a competition elsewhere.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

FUTURE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS.

It is understood that the negotiations regarding the future commercial relations between Great Britain and Germany continue by the exchange of notes between the two Governments.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GLASGOW.

EXCURSION TRAIN TELESCOPED.

WHOLE FAMILY PERISHES.

A train carrying excursionists from the Isle of Man yesterday dashed into the terminus buffers at St. Enochs station, Glasgow. The two foremost carriages were telescoped, and thirteen passengers killed and twenty injured. A whole family was amongst those who perished.

THE BARNARD CASTLE ELECTION.

A BLOW TO THE CHAMBERLAIN POLICY.

The result of the Barnard Castle election is regarded as mainly showing the strength of the Labour Party but also as a blow to the Chamberlain policy.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN RIGBY.

The death is announced of Sir John Rigby.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY BEATS HAMPSHIRE.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Surrey has beaten Hampshire by nine wickets.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p.m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Captain Fagan has three years' extension as Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops.

Colonel Kellie, late Commandant, Deolali Depot, is permitted to retire.

2nd-Lieutenant Deane, Lancashire Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his commission.

2nd Lieutenant Simpson, of the Liverpools, joins the King's African Rifles, South Africa.

Lieutenant Dowes, of the Leicesters, is posted to the Burma Command.

INDIAN REVENUE.

A BIG INCREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The revenue of the Government of India will, this year, show a considerable increase, the total directly brought to account to the end of June being three quarters of a crore better than during the corresponding period of last season. The principal improvement is under the headings of land, opium, and excise. Salt, in consequence of the recent lowering of the tax, shows a falling off of forty-three lakhs.

THE RAIN IN KASHMIR.

INTERRUPTION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

A telegram from the Meteorological Observer, Srinagar, dated 24th instant, has come through, saying that the neighbourhood of the Observatory is so flooded that he has been unable to get to it to take observations. With this exception no meteorological messages from Kashmir have come through for four days. The boat from Baramula with the telegraph-repairing party has got up safely to Srinagar.

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The Meteorological Department are still without any detailed information of what has happened in the Kashmir Valley. Sir John Elliot proceeds there next week to inspect.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The Royal Irish, who arrived from Fyzabad on Thursday, met the 93rd Highlanders yesterday in the second round for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield of which the 93rd are now the holders. The game was witnessed by about 20,000 spectators. Both sides played well, but the Royal Irish were outplayed in the second half by the 93rd, who won by two goals to nil.

BANGALORE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

THE ARREST AT CALCUTTA.

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

In the court of the District Magistrate, before Mr. Lloyd, to-day, Inspector Bartels of the Station Police, put on the charge sheet two counts of cheating against 2nd-Lieutenant A. Brian Plant and 2nd-Lieutenant W. H. P. Rickford, of the Royal Fusiliers, both being attached to the Essex Regiment at Bangalore. Against Lieutenant Plant the charge is that on July 1st, at the shop of Del Tufo and Co., he wrote out and presented to that firm's clerk a cheque for Rs. 75 on Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and asked for cash, which was given, knowing at the time that he had no money to his credit at the said bank. Twenty witnesses have been summoned; among others, Mr. Forster Chemist, who paid Rs. 48 on a similar cheque; Mr. Jackman, of Wrenn Bennett and Co.; Mr. Walker, of the Bangalore Bank who paid out Rs. 40; Mr. Gow, of Spencer and Co., who paid Rs. 148; Mr. Gabriel, of Higginbotham and Co., who paid Rs. 22; Mr. Abbas Ali, Rs. 21-8; Mr. Andrews, Rs. 20; Mr. Paloo Sing, Rs. 75, Mr. Girdilal, Rs. 104; and Oakes and Co., Rs. 200; and also a butler and coachman to depose how suddenly Plant and Rickford disappeared from Bangalore, and Lieutenant Strickland, of the Essex Regiment, to prove their arrest in Calcutta. A separate charge against Plant refers to about Rs. 87 received on a cheque cashed with Baccala, a confectioner. The charge against Lieutenant Rickford is cheating similarly in respect of Spencer and Co. for Rs.150. Thirteen witnesses have been called to prove this. His Worship admitted the charge sheets, and is addressing the General Officer of the District, enquiring, whether the accused are to be handed over to civil power for trial. They were escorted from Calcutta on Saturday.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP.

BANGALORE JULY 26.

The drawing for the Bangalore Polo Tournament, which commences on August 3rd for the Cup presented by the Maharajah of Mysore, is as follows:—Mysore Imperial Service Lancers versus the Carabiniers "B" team; the Carabiniers "A" team versus the Durham Light Infantry; 4th Hussars versus the Sappers; and 1st Madras Lancers versus the Bangalore Gymkhana. The finals are fixed for August 8th on the Maharajah's ground. Each game is limited to 30 minutes. Ponies are limited to 14.

The extra races fixed for August 6th and 8th will consist of 5 furlongs for horses, a mile for horses, half a mile and 3 furlongs for ponies, and 3 furlongs scurry for polo ponies.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

POONA, JULY 26.

The hounds met at Kalas where a large field, including several ladies, turned out. The morning was miserably wet but the going was excellent. A couple of good runs were enjoyed. The Master first tried the river bank opposite Kalas village. Jack was quite fresh in the wind, leading across Kalas Dighi road. The hounds were laid on and got on the line. Scent was somewhat catchy in parts, but the hounds made the running fast and led the field in the direction of the Sisters. Jack was viewed by the second whip. The hounds ran round the hill where he was killed. A chinkara, springing up just before the hills were reached, drew off three couples of hounds with the Master, and the field did a merry dance up the slope. Finding himself closely pressed the chink made for the Dighi towards the Charkoli village. Eventually he found a retreat on the Sister hills, where he was lost. The run occupied nearly an hour. Two hounds, which strayed from the pack during the run, had to be left behind.

THE TILAK CASE.

MR. BREWIN'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

Tilak's case was resumed before Mr. Clements to-day.

Mr. Brewin, examined, said: I was transferred to Surat on the 4th of May. I remember the investigation made into the case which began in April or May, 1902. I have no means to refresh my memory. The inquiry took place nearly three months ago. In the course of the inquiry I deputed Inspector Page to carry on the inquiry. It extended to Kolhapur and Aurangabad. Mr. Page made inquiries at both places. I have no record; Mr. Page had with him. I interrogated Nagpurkar, Bala Maharaj, Tai Maharaj, and one or two other women. I cannot remember if I interrogated Shankar.

Mr. Strangman objected to Mr. Karandikar asking Mr. Brewin whether he discovered anything in the evidence in support of Tai Maharaj's statement.

Mr. Brewin said (to save the court's time): I do not remember.

The Court disallowed the question.

Mr. Kurandikar asked whether the counts against Mr. Tilak did not include one of perjury in regard to the adoption at Aurangabad. Mr. Brewin was shown a printed copy of the court's orders, and he replied in the affirmative.

The summons to Anant Bele was shown to the witness and was put in as exhibit.

The Court disallowed it.

Mr. Brewin, further examined, said:—Mr. Page was deputed to go to Kolhapur to examine the witnesses. I do not know if one of them was Tai Maharaj. I interrogated her in Poona. Mr. Page may have shown her the statement before I made my report. I had obtained general sanction from the District Magistrate for investigation of special offences.

Witness was further asked: Did you discover any evidence in respect of these offences against Mr. Tilak?

The Court disallowed the question.

When you questioned Tai Maharaj did she impress you as a reliable witness or worthy of credit?

Mr. Brewin answered:—I cannot recall at this moment what impression she made. I submitted my report. I do not recollect what was contained in it.

Supposing you had the power on the materials collected during that inquiry, would you have sent Mr. Tilak to the Magistrate for trial?

The Court disallowed the question.

The Court here further disallowed some more questions regarding the opinion which Mr. Brewin had formed as to the credibility of the witnesses.

Mr. Kurandikar said he was entitled under Section 155, of the Indian Evidence Act, to impeach the credibility of the witnesses.

The Court then asked Mr. Brewin whether he believed any of the witnesses to have been worthy of credit?

Mr. Brewin replied:—I can not say now.

Mr. Brewin, in reply to questions by Mr. Strangman, said he had absolutely no recollection what Tai Maharaj or other witnesses had said either to him or to Mr. Page.

Mr. Kurandikar then began to read his address for the defence which will last for two days.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

POONA, JULY 27.

The entries for the Second Poona Extra Meeting were out this evening. There were sixty-nine entries on the whole. The Arab Trial Plate had 14, Little Maiden Plate 12, Novice Horse Plate 11, and Little Trial Plate 9. In the August Plate, which will be a grand race, 8 big horses have entered and in the Pony Handicap for 14-2 seven. The Polo Scurry Race, in which there are only five entries, is declared void. A new race is added to the programme, which is the New Comers' Consolation Plate for Arab ponies who have not won a race value Rs.50 or over. Distance half mile.

It is still raining here, and if this weather continues the First Extra Meeting might be abandoned.

A FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

MADRAS JULY 27.

A marriage has been arranged between the Bishop of Madras, who has been on leave in England, and the only daughter of Canon John Duncan, the Vicar of Calne, prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. It is understood that the Bishop has sailed for India.

A MADRAS WEAVER'S CLAIM.

A DISTURBANCE ANTICIPATED.

A weaver of the Carnatic Mills, where there was a strike not long ago, sued Binny and Company recently for wages due. Judgment was given for the defendants, and the plaintiff's claim was dismissed. The plaintiff applied before the full bench for a new trial. The notice of application was issued on Messrs. Binny, and the matter was called for hearing before a full bench to-day. Owing to the illness of the plaintiff's akil an adjournment was granted till the 10th proximo. The police are anticipating a disturbance should the case go against the plaintiff. A posse of police with three European officers was posted near the Court. The weavers, however, behaved in a quiet and orderly manner.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

JULY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran. perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheirce interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.
Cable Hiteoboudo Randi-rmasin interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted for repairs.
Turkish route between Bushire and Fao interrupted.

THE CARMICHAEL BRIDGE.

OPENING CEREMONY AT NANDOD.

A very pleasant and interesting function was held at Nandod this morning, writes a correspondent under Saturday's date, when our Political Agent performed the ceremony of opening the Carmichael Bridge over the Bhund Kotar near the point where it joins the River Karjan. A shamiana was pitched near the Bridge, and here the Political Agent, who arrived at 9 a.m., accompanied by Mr. Scotson, I.C.S., Mr. Pearson of the Forest Department, and Mr. Ladhabhai, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, was received with due honours by his Highness Maha-Rana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, and a distinguished gathering which had already assembled in the shamiana. His Highness opened the proceedings with the following speech:—

Permit me to tender you my most cordial thanks, Mr. Carmichael, for the extreme kindness with which you have, in response to my earnest request, favoured me with this visit to-day, at such great personal inconvenience, and burdened as you were with such a load of overwhelming work. I will not take up your time with any lengthy details in connection with the work which you have so kindly granted my earnest request to be permitted to associate your name and to your very kind compliance with my request for performing the opening ceremony of which we owe this most welcome visit from you. The Executive Engineer will submit a few particulars in connection with the history of the work, which is one of some importance as connecting the town and the residence of its Ruler but of far greater importance as being situated on a road which connects the Railway with one of the important forest tracts of the State likely to develope considerably in course of time. Works of an ornamental as well as a useful character or, rather, all works requiring much of anything but unskilled labour have during the last three or four years had to be relegated to the background when owing to the famine all the resources of the State that could be expended on public works have been employed on unskilled work only, mostly road-making. The work which you are opening to-day will, I humbly hope, inaugurate a new era, or rather the revival of the era of pre-famine days when we were able to bestow attention on works of this character as well as on road-making pure and simple. The allusion above made to the trying times we have passed through, and of which I humbly but earnestly hope we have seen the last, renders it incumbent on me to say one word in regard to the warm and deep gratitude which fills my heart when I think of the most generous and substantial help which Government have so graciously been pleased to extend to us, help but for which I do not know what we should have done, to meet so dire a calamity, and I cannot permit myself to omit to say that I am equally indebted to the constant, most valuable, and sympathetic guidance and support, and the most kindly appreciation of the Political Agent throughout that trying period. You have favoured us with your kind presence this morning amid happy auspices when all hearts are rejoicing at God Almighty's gracious bounty in favouring us with most seasonable and excellent rain. It is but a small work in connection with which I have ventured to put you to this trouble to-day. But, as I have already stated, I humbly hope that small as it is, it will mark the revival of happy times. It will also be a memento, a very slight memento, of the most constant, beneficent, and self-sacrificing work that you are doing in the interests of the province which has the good fortune to have you at its head. I beg again to tender my best thanks to you, Sir, for the great honour you have done me in complying with my request at so much personal inconvenience. I beg also to tender my best thanks to Messrs. Pearson, Scotson, and Ladhabhai for their having so kindly favoured me with their presence here this morning in response to my invitation. With these few remarks, I request you, Sir, to do me the favour to open to the public the Carmichael Bridge, a brief history of which will just be read over to you.

The Executive Engineer, Mr. Bhagvandas H. Dalal, L. C. E., then read a brief account of the work which was as follows:—

Sir,—I now beg to give a short history of the Bridge, to open which, you have kindly taken so much trouble of coming down to Nandod during the monsoon. The nalla, over which the bridge has been constructed and the site, where the Palace and the other bungalows are situated, were, 18 years ago, overgrown with so much undergrowth, and were considered so wild and out-of-the-way places that it was then considered dangerous to visit them, even during the broad day-light. In 1885 Col. Stace, the first administrator, selected the site for the Summer Villa Bungalow. This site is the highest, within a radius of four miles and commands the view of excellent scenery. Being the highest place in the neighbourhood of Nandod, the Service Reservoir of the Waterworks, lately erected by His Highness, have also been constructed on the same site. Experience of about 14 years also proved the healthiness of the place, and so his Highness erected his own palace, in the compound adjoining the Summer Villa. The Carmichael Bridge is situated on the Nandod-Gora Road, which is one of the most important forest roads, leading to the Nerbudda. A part of the road, about 7 miles in length, was constructed in 1899, and the remaining portion of 6 miles was finished, 3 years ago during the last famine. The nalla was very wide and impassable before 1886. A masonry arched bridge was then constructed and the nalla was made narrow at the bridge-side, by filling up the approaches with earth. The bridge then constructed had a single span of 20 feet, was 28 feet high and had a width of 12 feet only. The artificial banks of earth exerted a great pressure against the abutments, and so the whole structure with the arch was cracked in several places. The Bridge was also found to be too low and narrow, and the constant crossing and re-crossing of the bridge, by bullock and other carriages was considered very dangerous. To do away with these risks and difficulties his Highness ordered the demolition of the old bridge, which, as above, had been so dangerous, and the erection of a new one of sufficient height and width. In the present structure the span has been increased from 20 to 25 feet, the height has been increased from 28 to 33 feet, and the width from 12 to 18 feet. The masonry arch has been replaced by a strong iron platform, supported on 6 rolled iron beams. The thickness of the abutment at the base is 14 ft. 6 inches and the whole bridge has cost Rs. 18,000. The structure of the bridge is of the same type as that of the bridges erected on the Rajpipla-Sagbara Railway, and in case the development of the forest tract, to which the Gora Road leads, should justify—as is not unlikely—the construction of a railway, in course of time, the bridge could be utilized for the purposes of such a railway without requiring serious alterations.

Mr. Carmichael replied to his Highness' address in very graceful and appropriate terms. He thanked his Highness most cordially for the honour done to him, and detailed how the resources of the State had during the past few years been spent by his Highness on famine relief and on road-making and other works suited to famine relief purposes, leaving aside, to a great extent, works of the category of the one which was to be opened that day, and stated what keen attention had always been bestowed by the State on the construction of all kinds of works of public utility. He warmly congratulated his Highness and the State on the return of prosperous times, and concluded with cordial good wishes for their future welfare. Mr. Carmichael then declared the bridge open, and the proceedings terminated after the usual distribution of atar, pan, &c.

POPE LEO XIII.

SERVICES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Yesterday morning His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay celebrated the Pontifical Requiem High Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, in memory of his Holiness the Pope. There was a large congregation of parishioners of the church, as well as the other Roman Catholics of Bombay. The Bishop of Damaun also celebrated a Pontifical Requiem Mass in the presence of a large gathering of Catholics under the Portuguese jurisdiction in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory at Mazagon. At the Cavel Church there will be a Requiem Mass on Thursday next at 6-30 a.m., On Sunday next there will be a Solemn Office for the Dead at the Dabool Church at 5 p.m. and on Monday morning there will be a Requiem Mass.

Asked in the London Bankruptcy Court what his occupation was, Mr. Laurence Cowen said he had none, except that of spending his time in the Bankruptcy Court and at the offices of the Official Receiver in connection with his own affairs and the liquidation of the Columbus Company. "That, I need scarcely add," he continued, "is not a remunerative occupation."

THE PAGODA TIGRESS.

The Pagoda tigress has appeared in a new and surprising role, for a long letter appears in the vernacular newspaper, the "Friend of Burma," in which the writer complains bitterly that the picture of the tiger is used in a way that appears to him to be profane and detrimental to the reverence due to Buddhism. He addresses his letter to all devout Buddhists, both male and female, and appeals to them to help to the full measure of their power to set matters right. Soon after that memorable event which stirred Burma to an incredible extent, many books began to be written about it; some were plays in two, three or even more volumes bearing such titles as the following: "The Hmawbi Nat and the Tigress," "The Shwe Dagon Nat-Tigress," "The Wonderful Play of the Dagon Tigress" etc. The most curious feature of these plays is that the Burmese dramatic authors seem to have struck a new vein by introducing amongst the characters purely indigenous and well known local Nats. Generally, the Nats introduced into plays are the angels of Buddhism, who always play a great part in Buddhistic writings and stories, the "Devas" of the Pali texts, the "Samma Nats" or orthodox Nats.

THE NATS OF PURELY BURMESE ORIGIN

are called "Ditthi Nats," or heterodox spirits, because they are quite alien to the true spirit of the religion. Many quaint ideas may be obtained about these Ditthi Nats in the plays above-mentioned. Besides the plays, thousands of booklets containing songs, odes and ballads about the tigress are written and are being still published. Immense numbers of these books are sold daily in all the towns and villages; it is the rage of the moment to know some ditty about the tigress that went up the Shwe Dagon. Boys bawl them out in the streets, and in the cool of the evening, bands of young men, with a concertina, one or two primitive flutes and an accompaniment of clapping of hands, sing those comical or sentimental songs with great gusto. In the houses, among the elders, the best reader reads aloud a play on that inexhaustible subject to admiring listeners. It has been said of the French that they make songs about everything, anything and nothing; but in this they are left far behind by the Burmese. Now that which troubles the author of the letter is not so much the multiplicity of the plays or songs and the more or less orthodox views and opinions expressed in them, as

THE PICTURES TO BE SEEN ON THE COVERS

of the books; these he cannot abide; they stir his anger and provoke his pious wrath. Most of these pictures represent the great golden Shrine, and on it, or near it, the tigress; in some she is ridden by a Nat, in others she is looking from her scaffold down upon the people below, or she is represented in the act of being shot, or dead with persons looking at her, but the Shwe Dagon is always there in the foreground, and this is just what rouses him. The shrine is, of course, held in great reverence by the people; there are paintings of it executed by the best Burmese artists on glass or canvas or even printed in Europe which have a large sale among classes, who devoutly hang the picture in some prominent part of the house, above a kind of altar, in the morning offering rice to it and in the evening placing in front of the picture flowers and candles, some going so far as to pay their devotions to it. The reason is not far to see; the Pagoda is supposed to enshrine the relics of the four Buddhas who have already appeared in this our present cycle; no shrine can be holier. The very site of it was selected by the last Buddha, Gautama; who gave eight of his hairs to be enshrined therein; the finding of the proper spot, then overgrown by thick jungles revolutionised the angel world; the king of the angels and the most prominent Nats came down to look for the spot, but no one could find it except the Sule Nat, to whom eternal gratitude is due for that eminent service. He pointed the site out to the people from the place on which now stands the Sule Pagoda, hence the name of the Pagoda and the reason why a statue of the Nat has been placed upon it, with extended arm pointing towards the Shwe Dagon. The Shwe Dagon then is most sacred temple, the very pictures of which should be looked at and treated with the utmost respect as if, in fact, they were the very shrine itself. And now to dare to represent it with a tiger on it! For shame! How can true Buddhists bear even the mere notion of it! Where is true devotion departing to? Alas to live in a time when such things can happen without provoking the ire of the devout! But this although very monstrous might perhaps be excused considering

THE IGNORANCE OR IMPIETY OF THE PRINTERS.

What horrible sin Burman is the disrespect, desecration and sacrilegious indifference shown daily to the Pagoda through the pictures printed on those books. He has himself seen the revolting sight and could scarcely control the indignation that swelled within his breast. He went to the Bazaar, and inspected the book stalls. The demand for the books written about the tigress is so great that all the stalls are filled with them; some even have not room enough, and the books are piled upon the floor, thrown carelessly on it or on chairs, on mats, everywhere that a book can be put. They are mixed up with other books the contents of which are not seldom very light, not to say salacious, and the image of the Shwe Dagon is thus brought into contact with pictures and language that are very far from conducive to good thoughts and religious ecstasy. But the worst of it is that not only Burmans, but individuals of almost every other nation found in Rangoon, tread upon the picture or sit down upon it. Others handle the holy shrine in their dirty hands; the least that happens is that, involuntarily, of course, the sacred picture comes in contact with the often dirty clothes of the buyers or the lookers on. But what fairly maddens our Burman boil with rage is the fact that Hindus and others antipathetic to Buddhism smile and laugh at the image and pass remarks very far from laudatory. And thus, through the foolishness of a few printers, some of whom are not Burmese, the holiest shrine in Burma is subjected to the impious glee and the jests of foreigners. It is a state of things that should be put an end to; the representation of the Pagoda should not be suffered to be printed on cheap books and books of such character. All devout Buddhists should form a league for that purpose and try by all means to bring it to a satisfactory issue. Could not the books be bought and burned? Well, Burmans can do that but the printers and booksellers would rejoice and the books and pictures would be issued every day by hundreds of thousands. The writer is

APPARENTLY AT A LOSS WHAT TO DO

and what measures to take; the indifference of his co-religionists lashes him into fury, and at last he can think of no better means than putting the printers into court and having them punished under section (a) paragraph 290 of chapter 15 of the Indian Penal Code, which provides that any person who in any way, whether by word or by act, does anything contrary to the tenets of another religion, in a place where he can be seen, and with purpose to annoy or vex the persons professing that religion, may be punished both with fine and imprisonment. The measure is a little drastic; but the author seems to be persuaded it is the only one which will bring about useful results, for he is certain the printers and, in a way, the vendors, fall under the law above mentioned. The difficulty would be to find the money for the prosecution, and even a greater obstacle is not this, but the indifference of so-called pious Buddhists who do not care a fig about these pictures of the Pagoda so long as the Pagoda itself is left intact and undesecrated. Moreover, others besides printers will take up the subject and painters will not fail to try and make some money out of it, by painting the Pagoda and the inseparable tigress on glass, canvas and chicks, and certainly these will sell well, especially so in the districts, where most people have but few opportunities, and many none at all, to come to Rangoon and behold the Shwe Dagon.—"Rangoon Gazette."

HEAVY RAIN ON THE B. B. & C. I.

WASHAWAYS ON THE LINE.

Continuous heavy rains which have fallen in Rajputana and Kathiawar during the last two or three days have caused more or less serious damage to the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. A portion of the earthwork on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at mileage 202-3 near Palia Station was washed away on Saturday morning last. An engine and eight waggons of No 144 down goods train were derailed and the engine and three of the waggons were capsized near a culvert. The driver was slightly injured. The up mixed and mail trains between Palia and Mhow were not allowed to run on Saturday and Sunday. The passengers were sent on foot between mileage 30-23 and Indore. The wreck of the derailed train was removed from the line and the permanent way having been repaired the through running of traffic was resumed yesterday morning. A section of the Morvi Railway was reported to have been washed away on Sunday evening and the booking of passengers from the Kharikaper station was temporarily stopped. Eight gaps were caused on the down line near Maganau on Saturday evening, but they were repaired and the traffic was carried on uninterruptedly. The line between Patdi and Jindh stations was also washed away on Sunday evening and the up mixed train was detained at the former station for some time.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE HALF YEAR'S TRADE.

TEA SALES IN JUNE.

COTTON MANIPULATION.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The end of the first half of 1903 finds us, as did the end of the first half of 1902, under the influence of a despondent tone with regard to the trade of the country generally, and now, as then, the despondency is most marked in regard to the staple industry of Lancashire. Unlike last year's, however, the returns relating to our over-seas trade do not really seem to justify a feeling of depression generally; the totals of the declared values are far from looking so bad as might be expected, considering the doleful trade reports, which have been published for some time past. Last year the figures for the month of June showed substantial decreases on both sides of the account—that is, the imports as well as the exports—as compared with the corresponding month in 1901. This year the June figures show an increase of £630,235 in the value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and an increase of £1,019,577 in that of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. On both sides there are relatively small decreases still, as against the corresponding month in 1901. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for June show a continued increase during the three years which brings the total increase for last month on the export side of the merchandise account to £1,261,301 as against last year, in comparison which the increase of £ 30,235 on the import side of the account, bearing in mind the dearness of certain raw materials and the alleged considerable loss of margin on certain manufactures as a consequence, the relatively small increase of our imports, as compared with the enhanced value of our exports, seems at least a rather curious paradox. Nor do the figures appear less remarkable in this respect when we turn to consider the totals for the whole six months, for the merchandise imports show a decrease in the aggregate value of £2,210,199 as against the first half of 1902, and a decrease of £1,886,901 as against the first half of 1901; while the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show increase of £7,147,051 and £3,942,227 respectively as against the corresponding halves of the two preceding years. Moreover, the re exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show, for the similar periods increases this year of £3,322,026 and £1,965,242, bringing the total increase in the value of our exports of merchandise during the past six months to £1,357,077 as against the first half of 1902 and £5,907,469 as against the first half of 1901. So that, so far as values go, the balance of our over seas exchanges has apparently been turning to the side on which Lord Ashaun wishes to see it.

Considering the details of the June figures on the imports side of the accounts, however, the noticeable fact is that the only group showing a decrease in the declared value is that of raw materials—in other words, the group which we would most willingly import. The imports of food, drink, and tobacco show an increase as against last year of upwards of £413,000, and as against 1901 of, approximately, half a million sterling. The imports of articles wholly or partly manufactured show an increase of about £320,000, in round figures, as against June, last year, and upwards of £603,000 as against June 1901. The miscellaneous (including parcel post) imports also show a gain on last year. Only raw materials, which we most wish to have, show a decrease—not large, it is true, but significant—of £105,494 as against last year. But as against June, 1901, the decrease in this group is imposing—£1,441,144; and this notwithstanding—indeed, probably in consequence of scarcity prices. The whole of the decrease in this group against June, 1902, is due to diminished imports of wool and other textile materials, excepting raw cotton, the total value of which shows a small increase, which does not, however, adequately represent the rise in value owing to the diminished quantity obtained from Egypt. There has been some increase in American cotton as against June last year, but the chief supplementary supply has come from India, and even the additional weight of these consignments has not compensated for the diminution of the higher-priced varieties. Turning to the figures for the half-year, it is not difficult to account for the decrease in the import statement. The diminution in the imports of raw material for that period barely exceeds a quarter of a million sterling as compared with the first half of 1902, but there is a decrease of close upon three millions sterling as against last year in the value of the imports of food, drink, and tobacco—mainly due to diminished grain imports,—and a decrease of nearly £5,500,000 as against the first half of 1901. The imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured show an increase of upwards of a million sterling, and it is remarkable that the largest increases in the list represent cotton goods and apparel.

Whatever conclusions may be drawn from a study of the import-figures, some encouragement may be derived from the fact that every group on the export side of the accounts for June, so far as British and Irish produce and manufactures are concerned, shows an increase, except raw materials, and even in this case the falling off is quite insignificant. The declared value of the articles wholly or mainly manufactured shows an increase well on towards a million sterling; there is an increase under the head of food, drink, and tobacco of £127,236, and an increase of £20,815 under that of miscellaneous articles, including parcel post; while raw materials show a decline of £3,604, which is the net balance of declines in the exports of coal, oil materials, and minor textiles, largely compensated for by increases in other items of the group, such as hides, English wool, scrap iron, and so on. It is interesting to observe a slight increase in the value of the exports of new ships to foreign owners during June. Small decreases are shown in the value of the exports of cotton yarns and piece-goods, and of course in the quantities, for the month. But the June figures show no really striking change. The substantial increase in the aggregate value of the exports for the half-year almost entirely represents commodities wholly or partly manufactured, the only exception to the general increase being the item of new ships. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured show an increase of upwards of a million sterling, coal and hides being the chief contributors to the increase. Food, drink, and tobacco and miscellaneous articles, including parcel post articles, show small decreases. On the whole, the trade of the half-year does not show contraction, though, of course, its profitableness cannot be estimated from its volume.

In their monthly tea market report, just issued, Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield, of London, say that the tea market in June presented no features of striking interest. The quantity offered at the public sales having been somewhat larger than usual, owing to rather more having been held back by the importers this season, there were signs of weakness in the prices of the lowest grades, which declined about 1-4d. per pound. All the better teas, however, have more than maintained their previous values, in many instances advances of 1-2d. to 1d being observable, while in the finest Indian teas there has been a considerable rise. The total duty payments for June were 18,734,884lbs., against 14,695,344lbs. in June, 1902. As to prospects for the next month or two the latest cable advices from the ports of shipment are as follow:—

Shipments.	1902. lbs.	1903. lbs.
Calcutta 1st April to 20th June	9,900,000	12,500,000
Colombo to June 30	11,250,000	13,000,000
China to June 30	7,000,000	7,700,000
	28,150,000	33,200,000

Reporting on the several descriptions of tea, the authorities quoted above say of Indian tea that the quantity offered in public sale was rather larger than in the corresponding month of 1902, owing to less having been offered in the early months of the year. Prices of the commonest grades have given way about 1-4d. per pound on the month. Fine to finest

teas, on to the contrary, have advanced considerably, and as the supply of such grades for some time cannot be large there may probably be a stronger market for them during the next month or two.

The first arrivals of new season's were offered on 8th June, and the total offerings of new crop for the month were 1,759 packages, against 1,843 packages in June 1902, and 16 3 in June, 1901. Of the samples to hand, the Assam growths and Dooars are fairly good, but the other descriptions are mostly lacking in quality; later arrivals no doubt will show improvement. With reference to Ceylon sales, we are told that after the Whitsuntide holidays the public sales were larger owing to the accumulated arrivals. The quality in many cases was decidedly worse, as is usual at this time of year. Price gradually declined to the extent of about 1-4d. for common kinds. The shipments from Colombo to London for last month were smaller than last year. Supplies will be on a smaller scale, and as much s a million pounds is being manufactured every month into green tea. As regards China teas, we are told that the amount of business in Congous during June was not large, still the demand increased both for home consumption and export, and the stock now stands 3 1-4 million pounds less than it did a year ago, notwithstanding that large shipments were attracted here from New York by the strength of the London market. The first arrivals of new season's teas are expected per s.s. Glenshiel on the 15th inst., and will most likely meet with a good reception, owing to present stocks of fine teas being almost exhausted. There is no change to note in scented teas. Stocks in dealers' hands are now small, and the new season's teas are not expected till the end of this month. Gunpowder teas of all grades are very scarce, finest descriptions being quite sold out. Young Hysons are also in very small compass, and during the last week or two have shown a firmer tendency.

The "New York Commercial," in the course of a leader on the cotton position, refers to Mr. Macara's conviction that "no combination can manipulate the raw material so successfully as to compete with a combination of the users of it." Both "reason and experience," says our contemporary, "are behind such conviction. The steady reduction of the manufactured cotton output in this country, through closed mills and short hours of work, is daily demonstration of the fact." The article points to one of the first fruits of American cotton speculation in "the renewed activity in the British movement for raising cotton in Africa." It continues:—"Money will not be lacking for the enterprise, and every point upward that the American Market manipulators now force the price of the great staple is only direct aid and encouragement extended to the movement for making Europe independent of the United States for its raw cotton." The foregoing has an interesting relation to the information received from the Spinners' Federation that 90 per cent. of its members and an estimated 75 per cent. of the whole industry are stopped for 15 1-2 hours a week, or an equivalent. It seems probable, too that the Executive of the Federation has not reached the limits of its power to influence a further curtailment of production if it is considered necessary. The relation of stopped spindles to stopped looms is an interesting one, and the investigations undertaken by the "Manchester Guardian" may enable those of our readers who are interested in the question to find some basis of comparison. It must be understood, however, that the number of looms involved in the inquiry is only about 380,000 out of a total estimated at something between 600,000 and 650,000, and though most of the great centres of weaving have been included these may not be strictly typical of the whole. Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy in collecting information, but it may not be unfair to assume that the tendency of manufacturers may be, in some cases, to understate the extent of the stoppages. To conclude that this factor, for which a reasonable allowance may be made, destroys the value of the collected information is to bring a charge against Lancashire manufacturers that will not be lightly made. They have co-operated in furnishing reports that must be of great value to the trade, and a notable feature of the enquiry seems to have been the general absence of any desire for concealment. It should be said that the account of looms stopped includes only those stopped through trade depression, general breakdowns, fires, &c., and that there is, of course, the usual average of casual stoppages in addition. Without going beyond the information collected, it appears that, on a rough estimate, the weekly output of cotton cloth is reduced by about 12,000,000 yards. Probably the actual reduction is at least 20,000,000 yards.

It is perhaps an inevitable consequence of the higgledypiggledy fiscal and commercial "inquiry" which the Government has invited the nation to undertake that misleading statistics should be scattered broadcast. Here is an example. In answer to a question of Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Bonar Law, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, gave on Wednesday the written reply that in 1872 the exports of British cotton manufactures of all kinds except yarns to foreign countries (not, of course, including British possessions) was £43, 54,000, and in 1902 £36,857,000. Within 30 years, therefore, there is an apparent falling off of our exports of cotton manufactures to foreign markets of £6,197,000, or at the rate of more than 14 per cent. Is it true, then that foreign nations have reduced their purchases of our cotton goods to this extent or to any extent, within the last 30 years? Nothing of the kind. In 1872 the average price of raw cotton was twice as much as it was last year, for the influence of the scarcity brought about by the American Civil War was operative in the cotton markets for years after the war was over. The statistical statement of the value of the exports in 1872 was therefore raised artificially and to a great degree by the exceptionally high cost of the raw material. If we look at the quantities exported to foreign countries in each of these years we are brought to a very different conclusion from that suggested by Mr. Bonar Law's figures. The quantity of cotton piece goods sent to these countries in 1872 was 2,288,264,452 yards and in 1902 2,669,082,400 yards. Instead of a decrease of 14 per cent. therefore, there was an increase of more than 12 per cent. It must further be remembered that in 1872 the industries of the European Continent were prostrated by the Franco-German War, and we were called upon to supply transient demands the satisfaction of which went far to swell exceptionally the export statistics of that year. Of course Mr. Bonar Law is not responsible for any false use which may be made of his figures.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	8	5	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	8	3	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	10	12	84
Total plague deaths to date	262,155	214,365	
Same date last year	10	7	86

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BELGAUM NOTES.

Heavy rain has at last fallen throughout the districts, especially in the south; and all anxieties about the paddy crop are removed for the present. Numerous "pan supari" parties have lately been given by native gentlemen in honour of Mr. Lallubhai Gordhandas, formerly Huzur Deputy Collector, who has been tranferred to Surat. He has won the esteem of all who came into contact with him officially; and his keen interest in Municipal and educational affairs gave him much influence in the native community. For years he has held classes at his house in Hindu philosophy, expounding in the vernacular. He leaves with the regret and good wishes of all his friends.

A fine 7-foot panther has fallen to the rifle of Captain Hodgson of the 22nd Madras Infantry. Captain Hodgson with two other sportsmen went to a village some eight miles from headquarters to beat for cheetul. On arriving they heard that a panther had just killed, and the beat had scarcely begun when the panther came out. It was knocked over by Captain Hodgson and hit again by another of the guns. On following up the beast it was found dead in the jungle.

The usual gaities continue. A dance was held at the Club last week, and a good number of spectators turned out to watch a mounted and paperchase by the men of the 31st R. F. A. The course was rather severe, and included a large number of jumps. About 50 started. A boxing tournament is to be held among the men of the Warwickshire Regiment in a few days. At the Club a Badminton tournament has been producing much excitement, but the finals have still to be played.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

The election of a councillor to fill the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, a representative of the rate payers of the Mandvie Ward was held yesterday at the first storey of the Arthur Crawford Markets. Mr. R. P. Brunton, an old and experienced officer, was the Superintending Polling Officer and was assisted by a number of clerks. Two candidates came forward to contest the seat, namely, Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik, a medical practitioner, and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, representative of the firm of Lalji Sajan. The election commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, the electors being brought to the Polling Office in carriages engaged by the candidates. The Mandvie Ward, according to the census returns of 1901 contains a population of 130,045 and the number of enrolled voters is 1,452, of whom 866 are Mahomedans, 489 Hindus, 45 Parsees, 29 Jews and Armenians, 14 Europeans, 7 Portuguese and Eurasians, and 2 Chinese. The voting was brisk at 11 o'clock and the markets presented an animated appearance. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the poll stood as follows:—Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik 178 votes and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani 111 votes. Dr. Naik had the lead throughout the day. At 5 p.m. he had 234 votes registered in his favour, while his opponent could secure 161 votes. At 6 p.m., when the poll was closed, Dr. Naik had carried his figures to 256 while Mr. Khimji could add only seven votes to his total. Dr. Naik having thus secured a majority of about 88 votes over his rival, has come off victorious. The results of the poll being declared, the successful candidate was cheered by his friends, some of whom garlanded him and presented him with bouquets.

DACOITY OF COTTON.

Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, in June last, convicted Jayla Dolta Bhea of dacoity, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The appellant and two others (who were acquitted and discharged by order of the Sessions Judge) were charged with dacoity committed at Ankleshwar on the afternoon of the 12th May last. The facts were that two carts had come from Busiod in the Rajpipla State to Ankleshwar with cotton for sale. They left Ankleshwar about 4 p.m. of the 12th May, and were looted before they had gone far. In the front cart was Harilal with Rs. 79. In the second were Dadabhai as cartman, and Tribhowan inside with Rs. 95. The latter lost all his money, but the money in the first cart was too safely hidden to be found out. The whole case, said the Sessions Judge, turned on the evidence of Tribhowan, Harilal, and Dadabhai. Straightforward as it was, Mr. Padamjee said he would be unwilling to accept it as exhaustive. He did not say they were telling an untruth, for they had no motive, but sometimes, he said, "extraneous facts tell upon one's imagination." The assessors had also come to the same conclusion as regarded accused Nos. 2 and 3; and he agreed with them. They were acquitted and discharged. The case of accused No. 1, the appellant, was quite different. He had on his forehead tattooed marks, and even the report sent by the patel to the chief constable soon after the loot mentioned this fact. The identification of No. 1 was, therefore, perfect. There was something by which he was identified, and that something was noticed by the complainants, or else it would not have figured in the report. Accused No. 1, besides, used a peculiar wood (ancor) stick, which he had cut that very afternoon, and witness Jirla had noticed him doing so. The stick in court corresponded with the cut portion, which was still fresh with the creepers on it. Accused himself pointed out the tree after Jirla had done so. His confession, besides, left no doubt of his guilt. He retracted it, but it was so complete that Mr. Padamjee said he must take it as true. He attributed it to beating, but except making this vague accusation against the police he had failed to show that the confession was tutored. If he had been beaten as he said he had he would certainly have pointed out some marks. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday last, one of the outhouses situated on the premises of Hunsraj Permanand, on a hill off Bholwada Road, Parel, was discovered to be on fire. The police immediately repaired to the scene, and found that the fire engines could not be got on to the spot. Fortunately the conflagration was a small one, and the police with the assistance of townsmen succeeded in putting it out in a few minutes. The origin of the fire was attributed to a lamp, which was left burning in the house when it was locked up the night previous, and which evidently set fire to some clothes and then to the timber, the damage was estimated at Rs. 600.—Another fire broke out last night in Amba Wady off Parel Tank Road, by which two huts were destroyed and two bullocks which were tethered in one of them were burnt to death. One of the huts was in the occupation of a Mahomedan named Finjali Fakirbux, who was away at the time, while the other hut was occupied by a Hindu named Hurri Rama. The latter after having his food had retired to rest, leaving the fire in the hearth burning, and it was evident that a spark from the fire place had set the structure on fire. The two bullocks, which were burnt to death, belonged to Finjali and were in his shed at the time of the outbreak. The damage was estimated at Rs. 80. No information was given to the police until the fire had burnt out.

Superintendent Grennan of A. Division, in continuation of his report regarding the fire in the Sittaram Buildings, states that Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner, has estimated the damage to his property caused by the fire at Rs. 10,000, while Messrs. Fright and Co., chemists, have estimated their loss at Rs. 2000. Mr. Sittaram has insured his buildings with the Royal Insurance Company for two lakhs of rupees and Messrs. Bright and Co. insured their stock-in-trade with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for Rs. 15,000. After the alarm of the fire was raised several occupants of the buildings, jumped out of the windows, and one Keshow Govind sustained injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CHEATING AND ROBBERY.

APPEALS IN THE HIGH COURT.

SENTENCES UPHELD.

Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, in June last, convicted Gopal Ramchandra of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property in two instances, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The accused was charged with cheating Ramchandra Jothee on the 5th and 6th June last, respectively, and thereby inducing him to deliver to the accused the sum of Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 40, respectively. The accused was convicted, on his own plea of guilty on both charges, and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in all. Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

The High Court also considered an appeal by Osman Ebrahim, who, in June last, was convicted by the same Magistrate for an attempt to commit robbery, and admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate remarked, in passing sentence, that the accused would have done the complainant, Sundribai, woman, an injury if one Sadandosi had not pluckily gone to her rescue. Their lordships dismissed the appeal summarily.

Their lordships also considered the appeal of Mahadoo Sonoo, who was convicted by Mr. P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of housebreaking by day and theft in a dwelling house. Accused admitted six previous convictions, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty-four stripes. The accused stole copper and brass vessels, and when caught by a policeman with the stolen property in his possession he pointed out the complainant's house from which the pots were stolen. He was an old offender. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

Rahimtoolla Murad appealed to their lordships from a decision of the same Magistrate, who had convicted him of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The two complainants came as travellers to Bombay. Accused met them, and being of the same country, took them to stay with him. They all went to a mosque to pray. Complainants went into a tank to wash, and gave Rs. 73 in all to accused to keep till they came out of the water. Accused ran away with the money and was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion when about to go away from the Grant Road station. He was searched and found in possession of the money concealed on his person together with a bundle belonging to one of the complainants. Their lordships, looking to the evidence in the case, dismissed the appeal.

Their lordships also considered an appeal by Rojanal Dessa from a decision of Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted him of robbery and attempt to commit robbery, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. The complainant Shaik Mahomed Ali Shaik Abdul was a resident of Calcutta and worked as a seaman on board a steamer lying in the stream in Bombay in June last. As he was passing by a liquor shop at Dooti Talao, the accused, who was standing near the shop, stopped him and asked him to treat him to liquor. Complainant was not willing to give money to a stranger like the accused. The latter held him by the coat, and out of fear, the complainant gave him seven annas. The Magistrate remarked that the accused put the complainant in fear of injury, and thus obtained seven annas from him. At a later hour the same day, accused again asked the complainant to treat him with liquor. Complainant said he had no money when accused held him by his clothes, knocked him down, and gave him blows with his clenched fists all over the body. Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

The court also disposed of an appeal of Narayen Mahadoo, who was convicted by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas of theft, and on his admission of seven previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months, two months to be solitary confinement. On a consideration of the evidence, their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

Their lordships also dismissed an appeal by Mahomed Khan Hyderkhan from a decision of Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, in June last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused borrowed a copper kettle from Abdul Rahman Rahmankhan and pledged it with a Marwaree for twelve annas.

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.

The following Candidates have passed the Bombay University Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids:—

Aaron, Rachel
Advani, M Shewaram
Alvares, C do R Mirande e
Apte, V Kashinath
Barve, S Saridhar
attivala, J Hormasji
Bhajiwala, J Sorabji
Bharucha, Nadirsha N
Bharucha, R Hormasji
Bhat, Sadashiv Vaman
Bhatia, Govindji Vasanji
Bhaya, P Rustomji
Bhide, Shridhar Vasudev
Bhonsale, M Balwantrao
Billimoria, H Pestonji
Billimoria, Sorabji Dinshaw
Braganza, Hilary L
Carreras, Bertram Harry
Chandanani, B Pritamdas
Choksi, C Gulabdas
Colsavala, N Bezanji
Correa, Frederick
Dadiburjor, J Burjorji
Dalal, A Keshavlal
Dalal, J Bahramshaw
Dalal, J Merwanji
Davar, S Nanabhoy
De, Nilmoni
DeSa, V Norberto
Devarayadoorg, V
Dias, Peter Anastasio
Divecha, M Jamshedji
Doshi, T Dharshi
D'Sa, Herculano Diogo
D'Silva, George
D'Souza, D John
D'Souza, Pascalino
Engineer, D Barjorji
Ferreira, Lizzie
Gaivatkar, D Jagannath
Gandhi, J Girdhar
Gangarama i, R Gopaldas
Giara, K Framji
Gokhale, C G
Gupte, V Bhaurao
Hewadkar, B Narsinha
Hora, K Virsukhram
Jainevalia, N Framji
Jathar, S Dinkar
Joshi, M Ghushaldas
Joshi, Nagubai
Joshi, V Kripashankar
Jungalwalla, K Temulji
Kadiwala, M Ramlal
Kaoray, M V
Kapadia, H Dosabhoy
Kapadia, S Phirozshah
Karaka, D Phirozshaw
Karwe, G Vishnu
Katrak, R Nanabhai
Khan, M Usman
Khandwala, O Maganlal
Kirtane, S Vithal
Kirtane, Sundrabai
Kittur, V Annorao
Kathari, C Amichand
Kothawala, D Dhanjisha
Kothawala, M Ratanji
Lakdawala, B Bhimjibhai
Lauder, S
Lobo, Leo Edward
Lopes, Joseph Mary
Marazban, S Jehangir
Maner, D Framji
Mazumdar, N Bapubhai
Mehta, C Mansukhram
Mehta, F Dhunjishaw
Mehta, H Damodar
Mehta, K Rikhavchand
Mehta, P Krishnamukhram
Menezes, L Luzia
Merchant, A N Curumsey
Modak, Y Vaman
Modi, G Morarbhai
Modi, N Kasturdas
Mody, Jal Maneckji
Mody, L Shapurjee
Mody, R Dhunjibhoy
Mogoe, H Gangadhar
Mogrelis, Narayanrao F
Modliar, Damodhar N
Murgaokar, Moreshwar Y
Naegamvala, Phiroza K
Nagaseth, Jayantilal G
Nailu, Ramchandra K
Paes, R U alino
Palekar, Raghunath V
Parankar, A M
Patel, B Rustomjee
Pavri, B Pestanjee
Pavri, K Rustomjee
Pirbhia, J Mollaina
Pradhan, Krishnarao N
Purandare, Anandrao P
Rachmala, K N
Rana, RDule al
Rale, M Krishnarao
Rose, Moskovitch
Sabavala, Behramjee P
Samuson, Mary Maude
Sanyal, A N
Sao, Anant Balkrishna
Setna, K Sorabjee
Shah, Ratilal Manilal
Shahana, Kaikhushru D
Shaikh, Abdool Kader
Shaikh, Sharfuddin H
Shastri, Abchhaga lal
Shidore, D Vithal
Sholapurker, Vishnu B
Singh, Ramsingh P
Soman, G Narayan
Spencer, J Edulijee
Sreenivasa, R R
Subbandha, J B
Sufi, Ikramali Imdedali
Talpade, S Dadaji
Thakore, Manilal U
Vaidya, Jagannath B
Vaishnav, Vallabhdas N
Vareker, Vinayak M
Vasavada, J G
Vatchaghandy, Sorabji B
Vazeer, Ibrahim K
Vora, J Vanmali
Vyas, J Vajeram
Wazir
Behre, P Janardan
Chitre, Satchidanand

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr E A Gait of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 15th Aug 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Census Commissioner for India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty; Capt W E McKechnie, MB Indian Medical Service late Special Plague Medical Officer Jubbulpore for six months, pension service—4th year commenced 27th July.

The service of Capt S Anderson M B Indian Medical Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The service of the Rev S S Scott Chaplain of Kamptee Central Provinces are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces, with effect from the 15th June.

The services of Lieut F R H Eustace R E Asst Engr 2nd grade (State Railways) temporarily employed as Mily Asst Principal Thomason Engineering College Rurki are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India Public Works Dept with effect from the 1st of August.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut R H Phillimore R E is appointed to the Survey of India as Asst Supt 2nd grade with effect from the 28th June.

Mr J A Robertson Director Genl of Statistic to with effect from the 3rd of July 1903 granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days and special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and two days in continuation.

Mr R E Enthoven I C S is appointed to act as Director Genl of Statistics with effect from the 14th of July 1903 during the absence on leave of Mr Robertson or until further orders.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of June 1903 are notified:—With effect from the 2nd of June 1903 in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr J P Hardiman Messrs M A N A Hydari and K L Datta to officiate in class II Mr C W C Carson to officiate in class III and Mr N Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

CRICKET.

NORTH STAFFORDS vs. GYMKHANA RESERVES.

This match was played on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the North Staffords by 88 runs. Lieutenant Lyon, not out, 59, and Lance-Corporal Shelley 24, were the best scores recorded for the visitors. The Gymkhana eleven were easily disposed of for 63, of which Mr. S. M. McCausland contributed 28 runs. Scores:—

NORTH STAFFORDS.

Lieut W J Locker, c Street, b West	5
Lieut R J Armes, b West	10
Lo-Corpl Shelley, c Deverelle, b McDonald	24
Lieut P Lyon, not out	59
Capt Fox, c Cooke, b McCausland	3
Capt Leiy, c S M McCausland, b Harrington	2
Sergt-Major Downs, c West, b Harrington	3
Lo-Corpl Shelley, c Street, b West	11
Lieut B Greville, b Ward	18
Private Cutker, c McDonald, b Ward	4
Lo-Corpl McDonald, l-b-w, b West	5
Extras	7
Total	151

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Major Street, c Cutler, b Fox	4
Major Hind, l-b-w, Lyon	0
Mr C M Ward, b Lyon	7
Mr West, b Fox	5
Mr S M McCausland b Fox	28
Mr Harrington, b Lyon	0
Mr Dawson, c Downes, b Fox	0
Mr Cooke, c Armes, b Fox	2
Capt Deverelle, b Lyon	0
Capt McDonald, not out	6
Mr McCausland, b Lyon	3
Extras	8
Total	63

REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A cricket match between the Real Instituto Luso Indiano C C. and the Improvement Trust C. C. was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, the 25th instant and resulted in a win for the R. I L. I., by 6 wickets and 2 runs. The following are the scores:—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Divecha, run out	0
M Alli, c and b D'Mello	11
A Kadar, c D'Mello, b Pinto	3
Pinson, b Pinto	0
Rustomji, b Soares	21
Montin, b Soares	0
Bapu, c and b D'Mello	2
Marchant, b Pinto	10
Pereira, not out	8
Bapubhai, b Pinto	0
D'Souza, c Fernandes, b Soares	0
Extras	2
Total	57

REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO C. C.

Rodrigues, c Alli, b Kadar	2
F D'Mello, b Cadar	9
D'Costa, b Marchant	6
A Soares, b Cadar	10
S D'Silva, not out	17
V P Braganca, not out	13
C Fernandes, A Mascarenhas, J J Pinto, F C Pinto, J B L'Souza	Did not bat.
Extras	2
Total	59

PAREL GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

The Parel Gymkhana and Government Telegraphs met on the Marine Lines on Saturday, and after a low scoring match the latter won by 20 runs. T. Cassels took 6 wickets for 32 runs and knocked up 28 runs in good style; Paterson took 5 wickets for 28 runs for the Gymkhana. Scores:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Mr Sharp, b Cassels	2
Mr Paterson, b Troyal	9
Mr Dracot, b Cassels	11
Mr King, c Perkins, b Troyal	0
Mr A Alcock, c Game, b Cassels	3
Mr Pires, c and b Cassels	3
Mr Malone, b Cassels	0
Mr S Alcock, not out	18
Mr Otto, run out	11
Mr Lillywhite, b Cassels	0
Mr Barrett, b Troyal	0
Extras	4
Total	61

TELEGRAPH.

Mr T Cassels, b Paterson	28
Mr B Game, c S Alcock, b A Alcock	2
Mr J Rodrans, b Paterson	0
Mr D'Silva, c Paterson, b Pires	9
Mr Troyal, c Barrett, b Pires	1
Mr Osborn, run out	0
Mr V D'Souza, b Dracot	22
Mr Montgomery, c Pires, b Paterson	12
Mr Barry, not out	4
Mr Fenner, b Paterson	0
Mr Perkins, b Paterson	0
Extras	3
Total	81

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. THE CURZON C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindu by 21 runs. The scores were as follows:—

Y. H. C. C.

Mr V V Talpade, c Pagdivala, b Balsara	1
Mr D S Dorwalkar, b Motisha	1
Mr K S Trilokekar, run out Divecha	0
Mr V B Chowbal, b Motisha	1
Mr K D Pai, b Balsara	13
Mr P N Dandekar, b Balsara	4
Mr W B Kirtikar, b Balsara	0
Mr G N Kohirsagar, b Moti ha	4
Mr R B Kirtikar, b Pagdivala	11
Mr D B Moolky, b Motisha	9
Mr V D Pai, not out	20
Extras	11
Total	74

CURZON C. C.

Mr N Chinoy, b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr Pagdiwala, c Chowbal, W B Kirtikar	2
Mr Khodalji, b U B Chowbal	1
Mr Divecha, c Dandekar, b W B Kirtikar	5
Mr Vakil c and b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr Bulsara, c Dandekar b W B Kirtikar	18
Mr Kharwa, c K D Pai, b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr Tempal, not out	13
Mr B Patel, c Moolky, b V B Chowbal	1
Mr Batliwala, b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr Motisha, b W B Kirtikar	6
Extras	2
Total	53

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

This match was played on the Marine grounds on Sunday and resulted in a draw. The scores were as follow:—

Y. H. C. C.

Mr W B Kirtikar, run out Narsi	19
Mr M R Deo, c Narsi, b Varadkar	6
Mr V D Rai, c Goculdas, b B Kanoji	16
Mr R B Kirtikar, c Jaykar, b Narsi	1
Mr R S Trilokekar, b Narsi	4
Mr P N Dandekar, c B Kanoji, b Varadkar	1
Mr G N Joglekar, b B Kanoji	8
Mr H M Patil, St Hadkar, b Masurkar	18
Mr D B Moolky, c and b B Kanoji	1
Mr V B Chowbal, not out	4
Mr S B Sunjit, c Masurkar, b Varadkar	1
Extras	9
Total	88

N. S. C. C.

Mr Hadkar, l-b-w, b Deo	5
Mr Kooberkar, c Trilokekar, b W B Kirtikar	2
Mr Narsi, b Deo	6
Mr Jaykar, c Dandekar, b W B Kirtikar	6
Mr Masurkar, c Dandekar, b Deo	0
Mr Divekar, st Dandekar, b W B Kirtikar	2
Mr B Kanoji, Mr Mahatre, Mr Goculdas, Mr Varadkar, Mr Parshotum	did not bat.
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wkts)	27

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a draw. Subjoined are the full scores:—

LIBERAL C. C.

Mr Driver, c Pai b Banda	50
Mr Karaka, b Mehta	1
Mr H Kanga, c and b Bhalacheker	36
Mr J Modi, not out	44
Mr Poncha, c Parshotam, b Talpade	24
Mr P H Vakil b Talpade	0
Mr Umrigar, c Shinker, b Parshotum	17
Mr Vatcha, c Shinker, c Parshotum	5
Mr Poochkana, Mr Daver, Mr Umriger J	did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	185

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Parshotum, b Umrigar	25
Mr P K Telang, not out	42
Mr W B Talpade, not out	2
Mr C V Mehta, Mr G R Banda, Mr Deshmukh, Mr K A Date, Mr M D Pai, Mr B V Shinker, Mr Bhatacheker, Mr Diveker	did not bat.
Extras	0
Total	79

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

L'ENTENTE CORDIALE.

(July 6—9.)

M. Loubet, President of the French Republic, left Paris on Monday morning at 7-25 for Boulogne, accompanied by M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Abel Combarieu, Civil Secretary-General to the President, M. Mollard, Director of the Protocol, M. Henri Poulet, Chief Private Secretary, Capt. Huguet, of the French Navy, and Major Chabaud.

M. Combes, the Premier, M. Valle, Minister of Justice, M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Instruction and other Ministers were at the Gare du Nord to greet the President before his departure from Paris. As the President's train moved out of the station, the crowds on the platform shouted "Vive Loubet! Vive la Republique!"

At Boulogne M. Loubet, who was cordially received, laid the foundation-stone of a new dock which is to bear his name. He subsequently proceeded on board the cruiser Guichen, which left at 10 minutes to 12. Dover Bay was reached in less than an hour.

AT DOVER.

The French fleet was sighted at half-past 12, and the British ships at Dover at once dressed rainbow fashion, the Sheerness flotilla of destroyers going out to meet the President at 10 minutes to one o'clock. Dover heights were crowded with spectators.

The cruiser Guichen entered the line of British warships at a quarter to one. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and the sailors manned ship, while the bands played the "Marseillaise." Glorious sunshine prevailed and the spectacle was exceedingly fine as the Guichen anchored at Dover at one o'clock. The President afterwards received the admirals and commanders of the British ships.

After luncheon the President landed at the Prince of Wales Pier, when he was officially welcomed to England by the Duke of Connaught, specially deputed by the King to receive His Excellency. The distinguished company gathered in the pier pavilion to welcome M. Loubet included, besides the Duke of Connaught, the French Ambassador and the Staff of the Embassy, Major-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle and the Staff of the Eastern District and the officers specially appointed to be in attendance on M. Loubet during his visit to England. The President landed in the Dover harbour steamer Lady Vita. As he came ashore the band played the "Marseillaise," and the guard of honour of the 2nd Buffs presented arms. After the President had been welcomed by the Duke of Connaught a reception took place, and then the Mayor and officials of the Corporation presented an address. Sir William Crundall, deputy chairman of the Dover Harbour Commissioners, handed M. Loubet an album descriptive of the harbour works.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S FIRST SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

President Loubet, replying to the address presented by the Mayor of Dover, said:—

Monsieur le Maire,—I thank you for your complimentary welcome. At the moment of setting my foot on the territory of Great Britain, I wish to tell you with how much satisfaction I have come over in the name of France in response to the gracious invitation of his Majesty King Edward VII., and bringing to the great nation which is our neighbour a public testimony of friendship. Great Britain and France have not only motives of interest for drawing together and coming to an understanding; they have both of them founded their prosperity on liberal institutions and they have dedicated a like attachment to the maintenance of peace. Their accord, useful and profitable to themselves, cannot be less so to the progress of civilisation and the welfare of humanity.

President Loubet was in evening dress and wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, a decoration also worn by the Duke of Connaught.

At the close of the ceremonies, the Duke of Connaught and the President entered one of the royal carriages, and, attended by the other guests and the members of the Embassy in seven other carriages, drove to the Priory station, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons. The route was lined by troops, who saluted as the procession passed, while the bands played the Marseillaise. The crowds of spectators were everywhere very large, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The picturesque decorations, the many coloured uniforms, and the brightly dressed crowds all bathed in brilliant sunshine formed a picture with which the President seemed to be extremely pleased. He frequently acknowledged the loud cheers which greeted him on every side as he passed along. M. Loubet left Dover for London at 2-23.

ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA.

Victoria Station (says the "Daily Graphic" reporter) does not lend itself very readily to decorative effects with which to welcome arrivals from Dover, but what the London, Chatham, and Dover Station could do it had done and palms and thickly set flowers, flags, and the dresses of many ladies gave the platform a borrowed grace and charm. Within a few minutes of the arrival of the train bringing M. Loubet, the narrow platform became thronged with the most striking and most important representatives of the State. Besides the King, who came first from the royal reception room on to the stage of crimson carpet, were his son and heir, the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Cambridge, who, as the official book of the Coronation reminds us, was for two months in 1819 heir-presumptive to the British throne; Prince Christian; the Duke of Argyl, Constable of Windsor Castle; and the Duke of Fife, Lord Lieutenant of the County of London. The King was in Field Marshal's uniform and he alone of the royal family did not wear the ribbon of the Garter. In compliment to M. Loubet, he wore instead the Red Ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a vice-admiral. Besides the royal family there were present the Prime Minister, Mr. A. J. Balfour; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne; the Home Secretary, Mr. Akers-Douglas. These were all in levee dress and stood at the right extremity of the arc of the circle of which the King was the centre. At the other extremity was the brilliant little knot of South African soldiers—Lord Roberts, General Kelly-Kenny, General Ian Hamilton and the Headquarters Staff. The Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse, and the Lords in Waiting and the equerries completed the circle.

Punctual, with the punctuality of Presidents, the presidential train, bearing the tricolour and the Union Jack on its iron corslet, steamed in at a quarter past four to the minute. The King stepped forward towards the saloon carriage; and out of it descended a white-haired, dignified gentleman, not of great stature, perhaps no taller than Lord Roberts. The cheer that had been long awaiting him broke out; and even had the King's words of greeting been audible to any but the person to whom they were addressed, they could not have reached far because of the cheering. The King's greeting was eloquent and long; and all the time he spoke he grasped his guest heartily by the hand. Then he presented to M. Loubet the other personages and persons on the platform—the Prince of Wales, of course, first; and the others very much in the order in which their names have been written in the foregoing lines—the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Dukes of Argyll and Fife; the Cabinet Ministers, the soldiers, and the Lords in Waiting. The Duke of Portland's presentation, we should, perhaps, add, was sandwiched between that of the Cabinet Ministers and Lord Roberts and the Headquarter Staff. Then the King moved from the circumference of his circle to the chord of an arc where President Loubet's colleagues and suite stood in waiting. M. Loubet presented to the King, first, M. Delcasse—also not of great stature, like the President, but unlike him in age, for M. Delcasse looks an alert young man, with moustaches, eye-glasses, and close-cropped hair "en brosse"—and then his suite. This was practically all the ceremony, the King immediately after the presentation leading M. Loubet towards the royal carriage.

STATE BANQUET.

Subsequently M. Loubet visited the King and Queen and other members of the royal family, and afterwards held a reception at the French Embassy, where he received an address from the French community in London. In the evening he attended a State banquet at Buckingham Palace.

At the banquet the King, in proposing the health of President Loubet, expressed the pleasure felt by the Queen and himself in receiving the President at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty also expressed the hope that M. Loubet might take away with him an agreeable recollection of his stay in London. The reception given him by all classes of the population proved their really friendly sentiments towards France, a country which, being the nearest to England, ought consequently to be her best neighbour. In conclusion, the King alluded to his recent visit to Paris and to the cordial reception accorded him there.

President Loubet, who like his Majesty spoke in French, responded in the following terms:—

Sire,—I am the more touched by the reception accorded to me by your Majesty in that it is addressed to the entire French nation and in its name I beg your Majesty to accept my most sincere thanks. France treasures the memory of the visit which you paid to Paris. I am certain that it will have the happiest effects and that it will serve in a high degree to maintain and to draw still closer the relations which exist between the two nations to their common good and in guarantee of the peace of the world. It is with these feelings that I propose a toast to his Majesty King Edward VII, to her Majesty the Queen to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales to all the royal family and to the English nation.

After the dinner their Majesties held a distinguished and brilliant reception.

(To be concluded.)

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, July 10.

ICHABOD.

A lady was reading an account of the mysterious death of a gamekeeper at Kenilworth. "Kenilworth? Knnilworth?" she said to a companion. "Isn't he one of Thackersay's characters?" Truly there remains to-day but little of the old Kenilworth beyond its memories. It is 428 years ago within a week since Queen Elizabeth arrived there escorted by her five-and-thirty barons, her gay company of ladies and 400 servants—to visit her favourite, Earl Leicester. Eighteen days she staved, hunting and witnessing gallant pageants. To-day it is a melancholy ruin of a ruin, serving as Scott said in his day, to impress on the musing visitor the transitory value of human possession and the happiness of those who enjoy a humble lot in virtuous contentment.

THE NEW KEW.

Drive, from home by nomadic electric currents which play tricks with the instruments, the authorities of Kew Observatory are in search of new quarters where the tramways cease from troubling and electric storage stations do not exist. A party of astronomers and Board of Works officials were prospecting yesterday, and made a very sporting find. They surveyed Eskdalemuir, which is one of the Duke of Buccleuch's shooting forests in Dumfriesshire. It is a property of some value, as may be imagined from the fact that when he lets the shooting rights, the Duke charges £500 a year for the privilege. All told, Eskdalemuir comprises 29,000 acres, and there is already a fine house on the estate. The most confirmed anchorite could desire no spot more secluded for his abode. There is not a station within fifteen miles of the place, and he will be troubled by no more unmanageable visitors than a rather large settlement of grouse, a lesser one of black-game, some not essentially small deer, perchance a wild cat or two, with now and then an eagle worth observing.

THE £.S.D. OF HENLEY.

The man who is responsible for a party at Henley knows what is the cost of his pleasures and his friends, and vows, no doubt, that it is a good deal more than it should be. Yet considering the expenses involved, the regatta is cheaply run. The total sum is not more than was necessary to place a representative car of the twelve which competed in the motor race in Ireland last week. The committee can do the whole thing on £3 000, and make a profit out of it. These figures will scarcely hold good for the present, an exceptional year. Expenses may prove higher, and income will be less than the average, owing to the lessened attendance. For it is upon the visitors, of course, and not upon the competitors that the committee depend. Entrance fees yield, on an average, but a couple of hundred pounds, made up in the following sums: Six guineas for the Grand, five for the Ladies' and the same for the Thames Challenge Cup; four guineas for the Stewards', three for the Visitors' and the Wyfold, two for the Goblets, and the amount of the newest postal order for the Diamonds.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"Property, property, property," that's what one hears the committee say. Their property consists of land cheaply rented, or lent rent-free by generous friends which is re-let at magnificent prices for private enclosures. Then there is the income from the houseboats, and a good £1,000 a year from subscriptions. The visitor, if he be lucky enough to have a houseboat of his own, will have paid anything from £150 to £1,000 for it; if he hires, he will have paid up to £100 for the week, certainly not much less than £50. This is the harvest week of the man who lets houseboats. Ordinarily he charges from twenty to forty guineas a month, or from £50 to £200 for the whole season. The motor-boat, which is surely taking the place of the steam launch, can be bought for anything between £60 to twenty times that figure. The hire of one of these for Henley, to carry thirty-five persons, will probably be £50.

REMARKABLE ENDURANCE.

It is questionable whether those who delight to store tales of feats of endurance by animals will accept the latest claimant to notice that of the dog who has just been dug out alive from a rabbit-hole in the Scilly Isles after having been lost for a fortnight. The incident recalls one of the same character, but infinitely more grim. Many people will remember the sad death of a well-known gentleman in the Cumberland Fells some years ago. With him when he was last seen was his favourite dog. Six weeks elapsed between the date of his disappearance and the discovery of his remains. There was but the skeleton of him. He had fallen into a deep crevasse. Beside the bones was his dog, alive and flourishing. Adding the well-fed appearance of the dog to the relics of what had been a man, the search party came to conclusions not favourable to the dog.

CHAMPIONS OF CREATION.

Whales, elephants, and eagles come at the head of the table of creatures which longest survive the ills to which they are heirs. Yet a whale has been found dead of a dislocated jaw; an elephant has died of gangrene in one of its feet set up by a gunshot in a Highland deep forest not long ago, a stalking party came across a magnificent golden eagle dead caught in a fox-trap. He had been caught by the centre claw of one foot, and died of exhaustion in attempting to escape. By his side were two grouse and a partly-eaten hare which other eagles had brought to sustain him in his fight for life. If a rat had been caught by his leg in that trap either he or his comrades would have bitten off the imprisoned limb and released him. The poor despised toad is not built to stand physical violence, but he would fatten on the imprisonment. It is his way to do so. Toads imprisoned in rocks for years no one knows how many come to light from time to time fat and well. Unless microbes carried to them through the pores of the imprisoning rock have been their fare, it is certain that they have eaten nothing for an unthinkable period. These are the fittest in creation, judged by the manner in which they survive.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE.

It is be assumed that Mr. Justice Farwell's condemnation of Daudet's Sapho will cause a flutter in the dovecots of the critics. Undeterred by the fate of one of the most distinguished of his contemporaries in the legal world who recently ventured into the domain of literary criticism, his lordship has proclaimed the book repulsive, and in so doing risked the worst that the art for art's sake school may say or do. Well, Mr. Justice Farwell follows a lead given thirty years ago by a man with whose works he is certain to be more familiar than with those of the man who at this late date stands condemned Tennyson, when, it was discovered that through the Idylls, of the King there ran a special moral significance, was attacked with the Art for Art's sake cry. He replied in a stinging epigram.

AND FOR MAN'S SAKE.

The Poet Laureate had a strong conviction, his son tells us, that the English were beginning to forget what was, in Voltaire's words, the glory of English literature. No nation has treated in poetry moral ideas with more energy and depth than the English nation So in righteous wrath he dashed off his protest, against Art for Art's sake, instead of Art for Art and Man's Sake:—

Art for Art's sake! Hail, truest Lord of Hell!
"Hail genius, Master of the Moral Will!
The filthiest of all paintings painted well
Is mightier than the purest painted ill"!
Yes, mightier than the purest painted well,
So prone are we toward the broad way to Hell.

PARIS IN LONDON.

President Loubet would feel at home in the Guildhall for the plan has been for English manners, but Paris accent, as the advertisement run. At least this obtains in so far as the oration of the Lord Mayor is concerned. Sir Marcus, in his perfect command of accent, is more fortunate than a distinguished member of his race, whose weakness in this direction upset a plan which he had formed with pleasurable anticipation. It was Disraeli, and it was his desire to open the Berlin Conference in French. The plan was communicated privately by disconcerted secretaries to Lord Odo Russell, who was assured that the Chief pronounced epicier as if it rhymed with overseer, and that all his pronunciation was to match. Lord Odo was implored to dissuade Disraeli. The diplomat felt that the task was one of not a little delicacy, but discharged it with a tact for which he was famous. He mentioned to Disraeli the rumour that he had heard, and assured him that where the expressed intention carried out there would be the keenest disappointment at the Congress. There would be at least half a dozen men there, he said, who could speak French equally well with himself, but who but himself could make an English speech! Would he disappoint all those who had come to the Congress expecting the greatest intellectual treat of their lives in hearing English spoken by its greatest living master! Next day Lord Beaconsfield opened the Congress in English.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Sir William Crookes and Professor Dewar have been studying the effect of extreme cold on the emanations of radium, which are now thought to be positive electric ions. To detect the emanations they allowed them to scintillate on a blend screen. Cold produced by liquid air stopped the scintillations, but this was found to be owing to its effect on the screen not on the radium.

They have also observed that the property possessed by radium emanations of rendering the air a better conductor of electricity is not lost at the low temperature of liquid hydrogen. An electroscope charged with electricity leaked into the air when radium in a tube of liquid hydrogen was brought near it.

An American scientific journal gives particulars of the Pupin system of long distance telephony which has been tried by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, the well-known electrical engineers of Berlin. Pupin coils for improving the speech over telephone lines were inserted in underground telephone cables and found effective. Speaking was plain over sections of such cable amounting to 100 miles in length. Without the coils not a sound was heard, owing to induction silencing the speech. Speech could even be heard over 262 miles with the aid of the coils, but it was very faint. When the coils were placed on overhead wires they also distinctly improved the speech, and made a wire of small diameter serve as well as a larger wire unprovided with them. Contrary to some opinions this journal supposes that as the coils can be made quite small (one inch long by half inch) it will not be impossible to add them to a Transatlantic cable, and that speaking from London to New York is not a chimera.

In a communication recently made to the Central Meteorological Bureau of France, M. Guilbert, Secretary of the Meteorogical Commission of Calvados, maintains that the accepted notion of the strength of the wind being proportional to the gradient, or "atmospheric slope," is erroneous. Sometimes a strong wind exists with a low gradient, and sometimes it is the contrary. If, he says, there is a normal wind that is, a wind of a speed proportional to the gradient there is also an abnormal wind—too strong or too weak in proportion to its gradient, But a wind abnormal by excess gives a rise of the barometer within 24 hours, and one abnormal by defect a fall.

M. Cartaillac, in a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, treats of the coloured pictures found on the walls of a grotto at Altamira, near Santander, Spain. They are like those of some grottoes in France. The figures are in black, or polychrome, and represent men or food animals, but neither the mammoth nor the reindeer. Yet they are referred to the period of the reindeer, perhaps the middle of the paleolithic, or Old Stone Age,

The hypothesis of a lost continent in the Atlantic, which formerly joined America to Europe, has been revived by Mr. Scharff in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. He believes that Portugal was connected to the Azores and Madeira until the Miocene age of geology. Morocco was then united to South America, through the Canaries, by a land link which took in St. Helena. It was only at the beginning of the tertiary epoch that this continent was encroached upon by the sea.

Wallace has objected that certain insects of feeble wing common in Europe are not found in Madeira, but Scharff points out that such insects thin out towards Portugal, and, therefore, might not get as far overland as Madeira. Wallace holds that the eruptive rocks of the Atlantic isles accord ill with the hypothesis, but Scharff argues and contests the point. Wallace remarked that no rabbits were found in Madeira and the Azores, but according to Scharff, Flores, one of the Azores is called the Rabbit Island in an Italian atlas of the 14th century.

The dahlia is now cultivated in Europe for its flower, but according to a recent writer, it was first introduced there for its root as a vegetable. The dahlia bulb when roasted and eaten, is wholesome and a substitute for the potato.

It would appear that the Great Salt Lake of the United States is gradually drying up. Recent observations by a Government expert, Mr. Hyatt, show that its level, despite heavy rains, is 2ft, 6in. below the normal.

We gave recently an account of the new motor balloon which Santos Dumont built for his own use. Nature mentions that he was lately seen flying over the Longchamps racecourse when a race was going on, and that he has made other short excursions from his balloon shed at Puteaux Gate.

Mr. W. T. Bryan publishes a photograph of a king snake and a water moccasin snake coiled together in deadly conflict. The king snake had, with its tail, gripped the moccasin close to the head, apparently to drown the enemy, and when they were lifted from the water to be photographed, he seized the head of the moccasin in his mouth. They were put back into the water in hopes the king snake would drown, but he left the pool again and began to swallow his victim. They were nearly of the same size.

Mr. Cuthbert Hall manager of the Marconi Company in referring to the failure of wireless telegraph apparatus in Somaliland said "it is as absurd to take wireless apparatus off a ship and expect it to work well overland, as it would be to expect submarine telegraph instruments taken from a land station to work satisfactorily on a ship," whereupon a leading electrical journal remarks: "We are to understand by this that the mirror-speaking and Morse instruments used on cable ships cannot be used to work cables from stations! Mr. Cuthbert Hall knows better than this." Possibly he does but why should the journal blame him for its own mistake? Mr. Hall does not say that ship instruments are unsatisfactory on shore, but that shore instruments are unsatisfactory on ship, and he, so far, is right. The ordinary minor galvanometer used on shore is unsuitable for a tossing ship and is replaced by a special marine galvanometer.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has bought the famous zoological collection of Baron de Bayet, of Brussels, which is especially rich in specimens of extinct European and Northern Asiatic birds. It is destined for Harvard University.

An international Congress of Sciences is to be held at St. Louis next year in connection with the World's Fair. According to Mr. Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, it will be opened on September 16, that is after the hot season yet early enough for professors to get back for their usual lectures. There will be seven branches, and 105 sections in the Congress, and their transactions, it is hoped, will be a monument to science at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The Lancet:—"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who contribute to the poor-rate that there has grown up especially in large towns, a class of professional paupers towards whose misdeeds the law as at present administered is far too lenient. the people, through long experience of the workhouse and its adjuncts, know thoroughly the limitations of the powers of officials, in so far as these affect the delights of rest at someone else's expense. Anyone with practical experience of the class can call to mind innumerable instances of the abuses for which the present system supplies only very inadequate remedies. The vagabond who has drunk himself into a condition of hepatic cirrhosis, makes of the workhouse—where, of course, he does no work—a temporary home while he gathers strength for a fresh debauch; the hulking scoundrel who cultivates an ulcer of the leg as an excuse for spending his life in bed in the comfortable ward of the infirmary, where, strong in the security afforded by popular sentimentality he lies grumbling at the food supplied to him, and using foul language to the nurses who have to attend upon him; the woman of ill-fame, who employs her temporary indisposition in recruiting for her nefarious trade: these are the people over whom a hysterical generation weeps, while it has neither eyes nor ears for the quietly borne sorrows of the real children of adversity. This is not a new story. The pity is that it should be so true. Until the practice of charity is put upon a scientific basis, so that the exact political bearing of the steps taken to alleviate life's miseries can be appreciated, no great reformation is to be expected, but still something can be done with the defective machinery available. What is, perhaps, most urgently called for is an improved classification of paupers."

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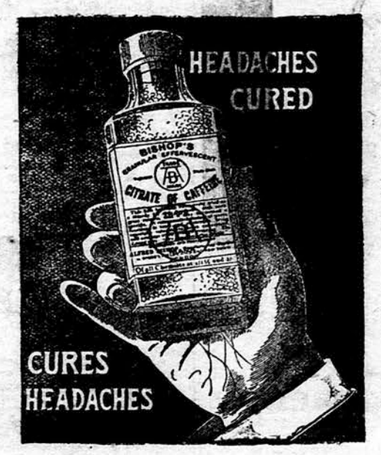
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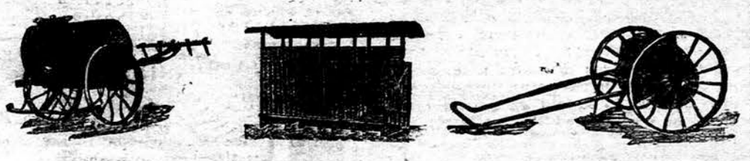
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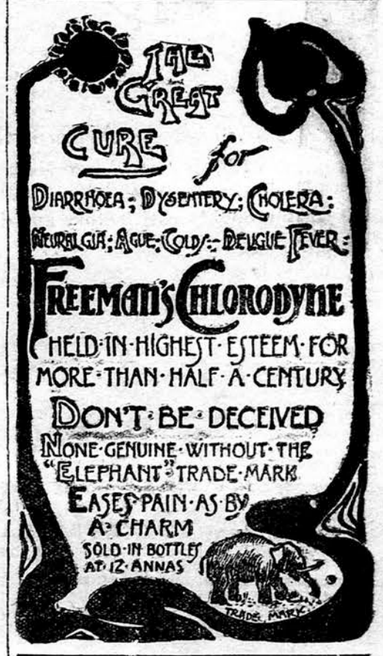
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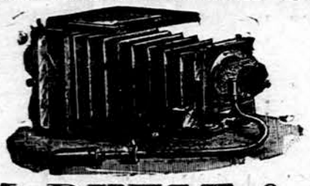


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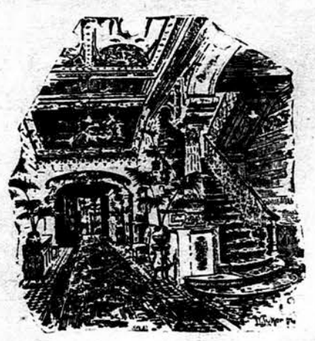
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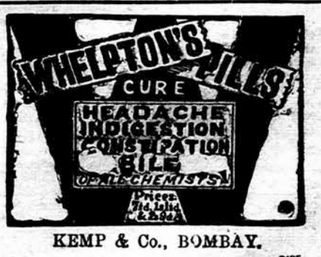
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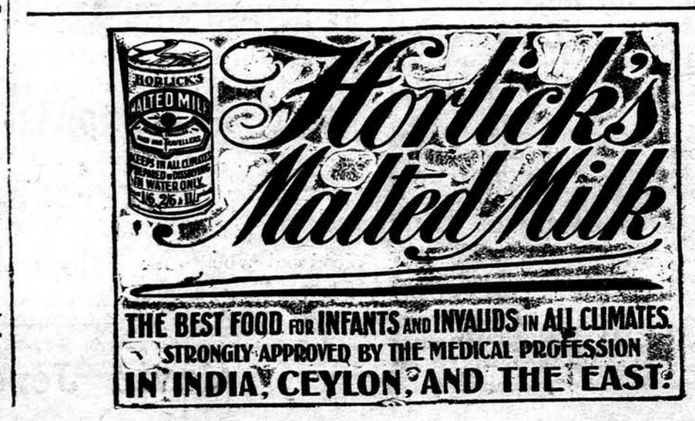
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